

4614  
ROXBURGH COUNTY COUNCIL

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# REPORT

OF THE

## HEALTH DEPARTMENT

FOR THE

YEAR - 1957



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ROXBURGH COUNTY COUNCIL

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FOR THE

YEAR - 1957



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# STAFF

At 31st December, 1957

## Jointly with Selkirk County Council and Small Burgh Authorities

Medical Officer of Health	....	....	A. F. McCOUBREY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Assistant Medical Officers	....	....	L. F. HOWITT, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. J. CAMPSIE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

## Jointly with Selkirk County Council

County Sanitary Inspector	...	...	A. I. FRASER.
District Sanitary Inspectors	....	....	A. McKINNON. J. G. WATSON. J. CORMACK.
Senior Dental Officer....	....	....	Mrs C. E. GRIEVE, L.D.S.
Assistant Dental Officers	....	....	Dr H. N. MACLACHLAN, L.D.S. Dr J. J. MANN, L.D.S.
County Nursing Superintendent	....	....	Miss D. G. DUNCAN.
Milk Officer	..	....	Miss D. ROBERTSON.

## Roxburgh County Council

Housing Officer	....	....	J. WANLESS.
Meat Detention Officer	....	....	W. BEVERIDGE.

## Meat Inspectors (Part-time)

Hawick	....	....	....	....	Mr C. S. SCOTT, M.R.C.V.S.
Kelso	....	....	....	....	Messrs McTURK & KEITH, M.R.C.V.S.

## Small Burgh Authorities

Hawick	....	....	....	G. BEE, Burgh Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector.
Kelso	....	....	....	W. C. NEIL, Burgh Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector.
Jedburgh	....	....	....	M. RING, Burgh Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector.
Melrose	....	....	....	R. GRANT, Burgh Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector.

## Clerical

Mrs E. SYME, Chief Clerk.  
Miss A. M. R. GRIEVE, Senior Clerkess-Typist.  
Miss N. W. EDGAR, Clerkess-Typist.  
Miss E. S. LOTHIAN, Clerkess-Typist.  
Mrs E. WANLESS, Clerkess-Typist.  
Miss E. C. L. ROBSON, Junior Clerkess-Typist.  
Miss ELIZABETH C. BRUNTON, Junior Clerkess.

## Change in Staff

Miss FRANCES A. WILSON, Junior Clerkess-Typist—Resigned 9/5/57.

TO THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH FOR SCOTLAND AND THE  
CONVENER AND COUNTY COUNCILLORS OF THE COUNTY OF  
ROXBURGH

YOUR GRACE, MY LORDS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report for the year ended 31st December, 1957.

### Statistics

The vital statistics improved slightly from last year's figures—the most notable being the continued decline in the death rate to a record figure of 10.7 per 1,000 of the population. With the birth rate showing a slight increase, and the infantile mortality rate a slight decrease, one would have expected the population in the County to increase. The population estimated to the middle of 1957 actually showed a decrease of 361. This can be accounted for partly by a constantly shifting agricultural population, but from personal knowledge I know that there is a continuing process of emigration to other countries.

The main causes of death continued to be from diseases associated with the circulatory system, and cancer. The latter number—112—forms 18.6% of all deaths, an increase of more than 1% over the previous highest figure in 1955. Of these deaths eight were from cancer of the lung. The longevity of the population in the County is shown by the ages at death. Of all deaths, 31.7% were over 75 years of age and 11.6% were over 85 years of age. Such figures should make us realise the need for the continued provision and expansion of our services for the aged.

The following table shows an interesting comparison between 25 years ago and to-day.

	Total Deaths	Deaths from Tuber- culosis	Deaths from Cancer	Deaths aged 75 +	Deaths aged 85 +	Infantile Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births
1932	615	3.39%	12.3%	24.8%	4.1%	46
1957	602	0.99%	18.6%	31.7%	11.6%	22

These figures illustrate clearly the main statistical trends of our time; the success of the campaign against tuberculosis, the rising death rate from cancer, the increasing longevity of the population and the success of our efforts to lessen the death rate in young children.

### Maternity and Child Welfare

Improvements were carried out in Springbank Clinic, Hawick, and a complete new Dental Unit was installed there. The vacant post of Dental Officer in the Hawick area was filled during the year, but even with the present complement of School Dental Officers, it was found impossible to undertake the treatment of more than a few pre-school children. As I have mentioned previously, the treatment of such children and of expectant mothers is obligatory but we have not yet been able to undertake such treatments.

Great difficulty was experienced during the year in obtaining the services of District Nurses, especially for the Hawick area, and during several periods we were working with less than our complement of nurses.

By far the greater proportion of births continued to take place in hospitals and maternity homes and District Nurses are receiving fewer opportunities to practise this branch of their profession. The rise in the number of home births noticed last year in comparison with previous years again occurred this year, although the numbers are slightly less than last year.

I would again take this opportunity to thank the distributors of Welfare Foods for their voluntary services. The smooth running of the scheme is in no small measure due to their efforts. The uptake of all Welfare Foods fell during the year, the greatest drop being in the uptake of National Dried Milk which fell by some 2,000 tins. This may have been caused in part by the marked increase in price which took place in March 1957.

### Vaccination and Immunisation

An indication of the satisfactory level of immunisation against diphtheria is evidenced by the fact that 91% of school entrants were found to have been immunised. For the seventh year in succession no case of diphtheria occurred in the County; this is a clear indication of the success of the immunisation against this once prevalent and crippling disease. During the year 549 children were immunised against diphtheria by general practitioners and 237 by Local Authority Medical Officers.

The percentage of children born in 1957 who were vaccinated against smallpox rose to 51%. While the improvement is welcome, the figure is still low when one considers the modern rapid channels of communication we have with countries where smallpox is prevalent. A total of 504 children were vaccinated against smallpox during the year.

Vaccination of children against anterior poliomyelitis continued during the year. The age groups eligible for vaccination were extended during the year to include children aged 6 months during 1957 up to children of 14, and expectant mothers. 2801 children were completely vaccinated. Several reports were received from general practitioners of minor reactions to vaccination, consisting mainly of a raised temperature for a few days. No serious reactions were intimated.

Vaccination with B.C.G. was offered to all school children aged 13 years and over. 553 such children were tested and of that number 441 were found suitable for vaccination. By the end of the year 415 had been vaccinated.

### Care and After Care

Of 25 known cases of cerebral palsy in the County, 12 have a defect or defects in addition to their cerebral palsy.

There are 86 known cases of epilepsy in the County of whom 23 have a defect or defects in addition to their epilepsy.

Great difficulty was still encountered in obtaining the admission to suitable hospitals of mentally handicapped children whose presence in the home was proving too much of a burden for the parent or even dangerous to other children of the household.

Old People's Welfare Committees are established in all the Burghs as are a "Meals on Wheels" Service and a Chiropody Service.

The provision of a third Old People's Home to be situated at Yetholm was well advanced by the end of the year and it is hoped it will be opened during 1958. The provision of an Old People's Home in Jedburgh was also under consideration.



The duties which one can envisage from the impending Mental Health Legislation and the added emphasis on our work in the social wellbeing of the community will, I feel sure, provide subjects for much deliberation in the near future.

### Control of Infectious Disease

During the year a fairly large epidemic of Rubella occurred during the late Spring and early Summer. This disease is not notifiable but, in view of modern knowledge of its possible effects on early pregnancy, perhaps the time has come to make it notifiable.

Like the remainder of the country, we were visited by an epidemic of influenza in the autumn. All age groups were affected and both industry and schools reported large absentee rates; the absence of 40% of the school population was not an uncommon report.

Only one case of anterior poliomyelitis was reported but unfortunately it proved to be the most acute case and the boy died shortly after admission to hospital.

Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary tuberculosis notifications were 12 and 3 respectively; the former is a reduction of 1 on last year's figure and the latter a reduction of 7. Modern methods of treatment, combined with earlier diagnosis, have shortened considerably the period of hospitalisation for this disease, with the result that admission to hospital can now be arranged within a few days. At the end of the year there were 476 persons resident in the County known to be suffering from tuberculosis.

The incidence of other infectious diseases calls for no comment.

### Environmental Hygiene

Services under this heading continued to expand although the expansion was restricted by the limitation of capital expenditure. It is unfortunate that this limitation occurred in Newtown St. Boswells, Gattonside and Morebattle are urgently requiring the provision of new sewage treatment works. Full details of the year's working in environmental hygiene appear in the County Sanitary Inspector's Report.

I would take this opportunity to thank the Chairman and members of the Health and Welfare Committee and the other members of the County Council for their continued interest in and support of the work of the Health Department. I would also record my thanks to the Group Medical Superintendent and other officials of the Borders Hospitals Board of Management for their ready co-operation and help in those spheres in which our interests meet. Without the co-operation of the general practitioners, we could not operate efficiently and this co-operation has always been forthcoming. To my fellow officials, and the staff of my own Department, I am indebted for their willing help at all times.

I am,

Your Obedient Servant,

A. F. MCCOUBREY,

*Medical Officer of Health.*



# COUNTY OF ROXBURGH

## VITAL STATISTICS

### Population

(estimated to middle of 1957):

Landward	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	17,995
Burghs—								
Hawick	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	16,631
Jedburgh	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4,056
Kelso	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4,206
Melrose	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2,177
								<hr/> 27,070
								<hr/> 45,065

### Births

The births corrected for transfers were:

		Total	Male	Female	Illegitimate
Landward	... ..	269	126	143	6
Burghs—					
Hawick	.... ..	256	143	113	8
Jedburgh	... ..	73	35	38	5
Kelso	.... ..	59	33	26	2
Melrose	.... ..	22	7	15	—
		<hr/> 679	<hr/> 344	<hr/> 335	<hr/> 21

The birth rate of 15·1 is 0·2 higher than the figure recorded in 1956.

Illegitimate births amounted to 3·1 per cent. of the total.

The number of Still-Births was 20 giving a rate of 29 per 1,000 total births (including Still-Births).

### Marriages

Two hundred and ninety-eight marriages were registered during the year, giving a marriage rate of 6·6 per 1,000 of the estimated population.

### Deaths

The number of deaths corrected for transfers was 602 of which 289 were of men and 313 of women. The death rate, adjusted for age and sex distribution, was 10·7. The rate for Scotland was 12·0.

The numbers, causes and age-groups of death are shown in the tables on pages 10 and 11.

### Infantile Mortality

The numbers of deaths of children aged less than one year was 15 and of this number 12 were aged less than four weeks. The infant mortality rate was 22 per 1,000 live births.

1957—Causes of Death		All Ages Both Sexes	M	F	Under 4 wks.	4 wks.—	1—	5—	10—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—	85 and over
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	...	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	—
Tuberculosis, other forms	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis and its sequelae	...	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—
Typhoid Fever	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery, all forms	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet fever and streptococcal sore throat	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal infections	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other infectious and parasitic diseases	...	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Malignant neoplasms	...	111	52	59	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	5	16	23	30	27	6
Benign and unspecified neoplasms	...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Diabetes mellitus	...	6	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—
Anaemias	...	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Other general diseases	...	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	...	99	43	56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	12	31	39	12
Nonmeningococcal meningitis	...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Other diseases of nervous system	...	8	5	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	2	2	1	—
Rheumatic Fever	...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	...	5	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—
Arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease	...	196	101	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	7	21	58	80	27
Other diseases of heart	...	6	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	3	—
Hypertension with heart disease	...	8	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	1
Hypertension without heart disease	...	8	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	3	2
Other circulatory disease	...	28	9	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	8	9	—
Influenza	...	8	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	3	—
Pneumonia (except of newborn)	...	6	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1
Carry forward		510	244	266	—	—	1	—	2	2	4	9	39	74	146	173	60

1957—Causes of Death	Ages Both Sexes	M	F	Under 4 wks.	4 wks.—	1—	5—	10—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—	85 and over
Brought forward		244	266	—	—	1	—	2	2	4	9	39	74	146	173	60
Bronchitis	510	8	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	7	3	—
Other respiratory diseases	12	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	5	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—
Appendicitis	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Intestinal obstruction and hernia	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Gastritis and duodenitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhoea (except of newborn)	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—
Cirrhosis of liver	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other diseases of liver	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Other digestive diseases	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nephritis and nephrosis	7	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—
Hyperplasia of prostate	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Other diseases of genito urinary system	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal sepsis including post abortive sepsis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other puerperal causes	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of skin and organs of locomotion	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Congenital malformations	5	2	3	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Birth injuries, post natal asphyxia and atelectasis	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia of newborn	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhoea of newborn	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other infections of the newborn	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other diseases peculiar to early infancy	7	5	2	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
Senility	6	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Causes ill-defined and unknown	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suicide	4	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	—
Motor vehicle accidents	4	4	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other road transport accidents	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other violence	14	4	10	—	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	2	1	4
	602	289	313	12	3	4	1	3	3	6	10	46	86	167	191	70

The numbers, causes and age-groups of infantile deaths are contained in the following table:

Cause of Death	No. of Deaths	M	F	Death Rate per 1,000 Births	Age Groups	
					Under 4 weeks	4 weeks to 1 year
Congenital malformations ....	4	2	2	5.89	3	1
Births, injuries, post natal asphyxia and atelectasis ....	2	—	2	2.95	2	—
Other diseases peculiar to early infancy ....	7	5	2	10.31	7	—
Other violence ....	2	—	2	2.95	—	2
Totals ....	15	7	8		12	3
Death Rate per 1,000 Births ....	....	....	....	22	17.67	4.42

## NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1947

### 1. Care of Mothers and Young Children

#### (1) Ante-natal and post-natal service:

No ante-natal or post-natal clinics are provided by the Local Authority.

#### (2) Child Welfare Clinics:

Clinics are in operation at Hawick (weekly), Kelso, Jedburgh and Melrose (fortnightly), and Newtown and St. Boswells (monthly). Attendances during the year are shown in the following table:

	No. of clinics provided at end of year	No. of children attending the clinics during year and who on the date of their first attendance this year were:—		Total No. of attendances made during year by children who at date of attendance were:—	
		Under 1 year of age (3)	Over 1 year of age (4)	Under 1 year of age (5)	Over 1 year of age (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Local Health Authority Clinics ....	6	603	231	5374	123
Clinics provided by Voluntary Organisations....	—	—	—	—	—

# Dental Care:

(1)	No. inspected by Dental Officers during the year (2)	No. found to require treatment during the year (3)	No. accepting treatment during the year (4)	No. actually treated by Dental Officers during the year (5)
stant mothers	—	—	—	—
ing mothers...	—	—	—	—
chool children	22	22	22	22

## Nurseries provided by Manufacturers:

The following table shows statistics relating to Nurseries privately provided in the Burgh of Hawick, viz.:

(1)	State whether approved for training (2)	No. of approved places		No. of children on register at end of year		Average daily attendances during year		Waiting Lists at end of year	
		0-2 (3)	2-5 (4)	0-2 (5)	2-5 (6)	0-2 (7)	2-5 (8)	0-2 (9)	2-5 (10)
Hawick Hosiery Manufacturers' Association, St. Andrew's Church Hall, Union St., Hawick	No	—	50	—	31	—	29	—	—
Mr Scott & Co., Ltd., 11 Buc- leuch Street, Hawick	No	—	16	—	7	—	6	—	—
Robert Noble & Co., Ltd., Glebe Hills, Hawick ...	No	4	12	8	22	10	15	3	1
W. J. Bulls Ltd., Bridge House, Hawick	No	—	6	—	3	—	3	—	—

## Midwifery

- (1) Total number of births (including Still-births) occurring in the area during the year—before correction for mother's residence .... 524
- (2) Total number of births in (1) occurring in institutions and private maternity homes .... 432
- (3) Total number of births in (1) occurring at home .... 92
- (4) Number of births in (3) classified to show nature of attendance at birth:



(1)	Cases dealt with under Section 23 (2) of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947			Other domiciliary cases			
	Doctor engaged and present at confinement	Doctor engaged and not present at confinement	Midwife alone (no doctor engaged)	Doctor and midwife engaged	Midwife alone (no doctor engaged)	Without doctor or midwife	All other cases
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
(a) Midwives employed by the Authority (including those engaged on a fee-per-case basis) ....	64	23	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Midwives employed by Voluntary Organisations under arrangements made by the Authority ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Midwives employed by Hospital Boards of Management under arrangements made by the Authority with the Regional Hospital Board ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Private practising midwives ....	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
(e) Other cases not classified above ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(f) Totals ....	64	23	—	5	—	—	—

(5) Medical Aid:

Number of cases in which medical aid was summoned during the year under Section 14(2) of the Midwives (Scotland) Act, 1951, by a Midwife:

For domiciliary cases ....  
For institutional cases ....

(6) Administration of Analgesics:

(a) Number of domiciliary midwives in the area qualified to administer gas and air analgesia in accordance with the requirements of the Central Midwives Board for Scotland ....

(i) Number in (a) employed on local health authority work

(ii) Number in (a) not employed on local health work

(b) Number of domiciliary midwives who received their training during the year ....



(c) Number of sets of apparatus for the administration of gas and air in use in the area at 31st December, 1957	1
(i) Number in (c) in use by domiciliary midwives employed on local health authority work (including those in use by hospital midwives undertaking domiciliary cases)	1
(ii) Number in (c) in use by domiciliary midwives not employed on local health authority work	—
(d) Number of sets on order at 31st December, 1957	—
(e) Number of cases in which gas and air was administered by midwives in domiciliary practice during the year (including cases attended by hospital midwives undertaking domiciliary cases):	
(i) When doctor was not present at delivery	—
(ii) When doctor was present at delivery	—
(f) Number of cases in which pethidine was administered by midwives in domiciliary practice during the year (including cases attended by hospital midwives undertaking domiciliary cases):	
(i) When doctor was not present at delivery	—
(ii) When doctor was present at delivery	—
g) Number of cars in use by Midwives at 31st December, 1957	16

### Health Visiting

Health Visiting is undertaken by the District Nursing Sisters carrying out community duties in their respective areas. The following figures relate to health visiting during the year:

(1)	No. of Visits paid by Health Visitors (or by District Nurses in their capacity as Health Visitors) during the year to										Total visits paid (12)
	Expectant Mothers *		Children under 1 yr.		Children between 1 and 5		Tuber- culosis cases		Other cases		
	No. Vis. (2)	Total Vis. (3)	No. Vis. (4)	Total Vis. (5)	No. Vis. (6)	Total Vis. (7)	No. Vis. (8)	Total Vis. (9)	No. Vis. (10)	Total Vis. (11)	
Health Visitors employed by the Author- ity	—	—	1243	5068	1177	4432	69	963	—	—	10,463
Health Visitors employed by voluntary organisations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

These visits do not include visits paid by a midwife-health visitor who attended the confinee as a midwife or maternity nurse

### Home Nursing

This service has been efficiently maintained during the year by the District Nursing Sisters.

Number of cases attended by the District nursing sisters	1,955
Number of visits paid to these cases	40,441

## 5. Domestic Help

The scheme functions satisfactorily under the jurisdiction of the Chief Welfare Officer in conjunction with the Nursing Superintendent. The following figures relate to the working of the Scheme during the year:

- (i) Number of Domestic Helps employed at end of year
- |                         |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|-------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| (a) Whole-time          | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| (b) Part-time           | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| (c) Retaining fee basis | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
- (ii) Number of cases for which Helps were provided during the year
- (iii) Number of cases in (ii) provided on account of confinement:
- |                 |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|-----------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| (a) At home     | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| (b) In hospital | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
- (iv) Number of cases in (ii) provided on account of chronic sick, including aged and infirm
- |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|

## 6. Domiciliary Midwifery and Local Health Authority Nursing Services

Combined duties in Midwifery, Home Nursing and Health Visiting Services:

	Directly employed by Local Health Authority		Employed by Voluntary Organisations including District Nursing Assocs.		No. holding Health Visitor Certificate
	Whole-time	Part-time	Whole-time	Part-time	
Nurses and Midwives on combined duties in the Midwifery, Home Nursing and Health Visiting Services employed in the following categories:—					
Superintendent (or Chief) Nursing Officers	1	—	—	—	1
Nurses and Midwives employed on:— Midwifery, Health Visiting and Home Nursing Duties	16	—	—	—	4
Total	17	—	—	—	5

## 7. Vaccination and Immunisation

Vaccination is carried out by the Medical Practitioners. The table on page shows the number of persons vaccinated during the year.

Immunisation against diphtheria is carried out by the Medical Practitioners and by Assistants as well as by the district nursing sisters in rural areas. During the year pre-school and 45 school children were immunised and 280 maintenance doses were given.

## 8. Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care

### Tuberculosis

Including patients receiving Sanatorium treatment, there were at the end of the year 476 persons resident in the County known to be suffering from Tuberculosis.

Co-operation with the Area Tuberculosis Physician has been maintained with regard to the care and after-care of persons suffering from Tuberculosis and domiciliary nursing visits by the District Nursing Sisters have continued throughout the year.

A grant of two pints of milk daily was made to all patients residing at home who were notified by the Area Tuberculosis Physician as requiring it. At the end of the year 11 persons were receiving free milk.

The Housing Authorities in the area continue to give sympathetic consideration to applications made by, or on behalf of, those suffering from Tuberculosis.

## Infectious Disease

One hundred and one notifications of infectious disease (excluding tuberculosis) were received during the year, of which 23 cases were removed to hospital as follows:

	Notified	Removed to Hospital
Dysentery	23	17
Erysipelas	1	—
Pneumonia, Acute Influenzal	17	1
Pneumonia, Acute Primary	1	—
Pneumonia (not otherwise notifiable)	2	1
Poliomyelitis, Acute	1	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	—
Scarlet Fever	21	3
Whooping Cough	33	—
	101	23

## Mental Health

Efforts have continued to increase our knowledge of the number of cases of mentally handicapped persons in the County. So far as is known, there are 151 mentally handicapped persons belonging to the County, of whom 50 are school and pre-school children. There are 9 mongol children in the latter groups.

Two Clinical Sessions were conducted by Dr Bailey, Consultant Psychiatrist, at which children were examined.

Institutional accommodation for mentally handicapped persons continues to be completely inadequate. As a result, there are a number of children in the County, living in their own homes, whose presence is bound to have an adverse effect on their mothers' health and that of their brothers and sisters.

Close liaison has been maintained with the Educational Psychologists in all problems affecting the mental well-being of school pupils.

## Orthopaedic Treatment of Pre-School Children

220 pre-school children were examined by the visiting Consultant Surgeon at centres in the County. The figures are as follows:

Hawick	58
Jedburgh	52
Kelso	63
Melrose	24
Morebattle	6
Newcastleton	8
Newtown	9

Hospital Treatment—Princess Margaret Rose Hospital, Fairmilehead, Edinburgh:

No. of cases in hospital on 1/1/57	2
No. of admissions to hospital	3
No. of discharges from hospital	5
No. of cases in hospital on 31/12/57	Nil

## Classification of Hospital Cases:

Left congenital talipes equino-varus	1
Right congenital talipes equino-varus	2
Severe club foot deformity	1
Tuberculous focus in left calcaneus	1

The number of patient days was 276.

Year of birth of persons	Number of persons primarily vaccinated during period				Number of persons re-vaccinated during period				Complications at vaccinations
	Typical vaccinia greatest at 7th-10th day	Accelerated (vaccinoid) re-action 5th-7th day	Re-action greatest at 2nd-3rd day	No local re-action	Typical vaccinia greatest at 7th-10th day	Accelerated (vaccinoid) re-action 5th-7th day	Re-action greatest at 2nd-3rd day	No local re-action	
1957	339	2	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
1956	122	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
1955	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1954	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1953	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1952	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1951	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
1950	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
1949	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1948	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1947	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1946	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1945	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1944	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1943	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1942 or earlier	4	9	1	3	—	—	—	4	—
Totals	474	16	1	13	—	—	—	5	—

# WELFARE

## Account of Work Undertaken in the Community

Year to 31st December, 1957

### NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

#### Section 21—Residential Accommodation

During the year the number of applications under this heading was disposed of as under:

Admissions to Voluntary Homes	15
Admissions to Other Local Authority Homes	5
Admissions to Deanfield, Hawick	7
Admissions to Grove House, Kelso	6
To Hospitals (being properly medical cases)	4
Homeless families assisted with housing	3
To Temporary Accommodation (emergency)	2
Outwith the financial provisions of the Act	1
Withdrawn	2
Otherwise disposed of	1
Applications in hand	3

49

The number of old people in eventide accommodation, for whom the County is responsible for maintenance, rose from 70 at the end of 1956 to 74 at the end of 1957. Four of the latter number are persons chargeable to other authorities. See Appendix for analysis of the numbers for whom this County is responsible.

The various Homes in which old people are accommodated are as follows:

Deanfield, Hawick	14	Roxburgh County Council
Grove House, Kelso	15	do.
St. Margaret's, Hawick	14	Voluntary Home.
Weens House, Bonchester	13	do.
Queen's House, Kelso	4	do.
Netherby Home, Galashiels	1	do.
Tor Nursing Home, Edinburgh	2	do.
Florence Booth Home, Dundee	1	do.
Castle View, Edinburgh	2	do.
Poplars (Grassmarket Mission) Aberlady	1	do.
Bridge of Weir Epileptic Colony	1	do.
Methil Haven, Fife	1	Fife County Council.
Glenlockhart, Edinburgh	2	Edinburgh Corporation
Eildon View, Galashiels	1	Selkirk County Council.
Boleside, Galashiels	1	do.
Wellfield, Selkirk	1	do.

74

The tendency is for admissions to increase with the increasing upper age structure, allied to the expanding facilities and the confidence gained by the public in the modern type of Home. Hospitals are now more active in seeking for the admission of semi-fit ambulant patients to eventide accommodation, in order to increase the turnover of hospital beds.

Although there were some empty beds at Deanfield Home at 31st December, 1957, most of them were reserved for residents who had temporarily been admitted to hospital. During the year the Council purchased Romany House, Yetholm, for adaptation as an eventide home, which should help to overcome the present stringency of accommodation in the County. The voluntary homes—Queen's House, Weens House and St. Margaret's—continue to help very substantially towards meeting the demand for residential accommodation.

There is a good deal of voluntary support given by local organisations in providing outings and entertainment for the residents in the various Homes.



## Convalescent Home Provision

This Authority has no Homes of this description or any arrangement with Voluntary Homes.

## Section 17—Reception Centres

There are now no Casual Houses in the Council's area. The only accommodation for the wayfarer in the County is the common lodging-house at 6 Baker Street, Hawick (males only). Earlston, Duns and Peebles are the only centres left in the Border area for the overnight accommodation of vagrants, which is now the responsibility of the National Assistance Board.

There were no vagrants accommodated in Part III premises during the year, although there were several instances where wayfarers had to be admitted to the Earlston shelter from Kelso and Hawick late at night.

## Section 21(b)—Temporary Accommodation

There were no fire or flood emergencies.

A number of homeless families or individuals were helped with housing accommodation; and in two instances the children were admitted to Wilton House Children's Home, Hawick, as a temporary measure. No admissions to Part III accommodation.

## Section 29—Welfare Services for the Handicapped

### Blind Persons

Under the agency arrangements the Edinburgh and South-east Scotland Society for teaching the Blind to read in their own homes continues to attend efficiently to the welfare of the Blind, providing instruction in Braille and Moon reading, handicrafts, visiting social amenities, wireless, library facilities and the like, through the Society's Welfare Officer (Miss Mooney).

Number on Visitation Roll at 1/1/57	....	....	....	....	....	....
Number added to Roll during year	....	....	....	....	....	....
Number taken from Roll during year	....	....	....	....	....	....
(transferred, Nil; Deceased, 14; De-certified, Nil).						
Number on Visitation Roll at 31/12/57	....	....	....	....	....	....
Number over 70 years of age	....	....	....	....	....	....
Number in sheltered employment (Workshops)	....	....	....	....	....	....
Number employed in the Home Service Scheme	....	....	....	....	....	....
Number in outside institutions	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ordinary visits during year	....	....	....	....	....	64
Teaching visits during year	....	....	....	....	....	6
Number of Partially Sighted on Roll (5 male, 4 female)	....	....	....	....	....	....
Number of visits to Partially Sighted	....	....	....	....	....	....

It is of interest to note that a Talking Book Machine was obtained for an old lady with a love of reading, and another one for a younger blind woman living alone.

To the Braille and Moon pupils already under instruction, four new pupils were added. The social amenities included an outing to Berwick.

Age variance is from four years to ninety-five. With two-thirds of the total number of blind persons over seventy years, little scope is allowed for the teaching of handicrafts and methods of reading.

As blind persons are discovered throughout the County by the Authority's Welfare Officers (or the National Assistance Board's Officers) the cases are reported to the Society for investigation and, if necessary, inclusion in the Blind Welfare Scheme.

### Deaf and Dumb Persons

The Edinburgh Deaf and Dumb Benevolent Society continues, under agency arrangements with the Council to supervise the welfare of the deaf and dumb persons. This amounts to visitation twice yearly, social meetings, monthly religious services (Hawick and Galashiels centres), and an annual Border Re-union, with tea, games and dancing, the provision of hearing-aids, instruction in lip reading and sign language, and advice generally. The Society has its own lady visitor.

The number of enrolled persons in the County is 25 (8 males, 17 females).

	Male	Female	Total
15-20 years	1	1	2
21-30 years	—	1	1
31-40 years	2	—	2
41-50 years	2	1	3
51-60 years	—	4	4
61-70 years	—	5	5
71-80 years	3	3	6
81-90 years	—	2	2
	8	17	25

In regular employment .... 13 (Self-employed, 5)  
 Home duties ..... 1  
 Retired .... 11 (5 in Eventide Homes)

There are two persons (1 male, 1 female) from this area accommodated in the Society's Eventide Home at Castle View, Edinburgh.

The number of partially deaf persons in the County is undetermined.

All cases coming to the notice of the Authority's Welfare Officers are reported to the Society for investigation and inclusion on the visiting list.

### The Crippled, Home-Bound and otherwise Disabled

The main item of note was the appointment of a part-time Occupational Therapist to advise and instruct the severely handicapped on hobbies and occupational pursuits.

A start has been made with one young woman, a poliomyelitis case, to whom the Committee supplied a Knitmaster Machine on loan. This young woman is showing exceptional promise with patterns of knitted garments, and fulfilling orders for goods according to her strength. Her outlook has been radically altered by the unfailing attention of the Occupational Therapist who has now prevailed upon her to take an interest in the outside world.

Apart from this specific case, there were a number of severely disabled persons given varying forms of assistance, varying from the purely advisory to material help, *e.g.*, housing, National Assistance, employment, medical aids, clothing, bedding, etc.

Notifications of the severely disabled are now being received in increasing numbers from the National Assistance Board, Ministry of Labour, doctors, district nurses, etc., and Old People's Welfare Committees.

The actual numbers of the substantially handicapped remain problematical, but it is certain that there is a core of disabled people who do require welfare services in different forms, particularly the younger age groups.

There is a respectable number of defectives, adults and children, constituting a separate problem, especially where instruction is required or residential accommodation or training at an occupational centre.

Unquestionably this is a scheme which requires adequate staffing and much personal investigation and follow-up to be really effective. It is hoped to establish a Committee on a voluntary basis to co-operate and assist in the furtherance of this work.

### Welfare of the Aged

There is an Old People's Welfare Committee operating at Hawick, Jedburgh, Kelso and Melrose, with whom the Council's Welfare Officers are actively associated. All Committees operate one or more welfare schemes.

**Hawick**—Meals on Wheels Scheme delivers thrice weekly up to 65 meals per delivery day. Old people living alone are visited by Committee Members or Visitors. Knitting school continues to be issued to individuals, hospitals and residential homes. The Committee are anxious to form a Darby and Joan Club, but the difficulty of finding suitable premises remains. Entertainments featured largely in Old People's Week, 1957, and there was a Christmas distribution of tea. Thanks to the support of affiliated bodies, factory employees and the public, the Committee is self-supporting.

**Jedburgh**—Meals on Wheels, Home Visitation and Chiropody services continue, with much acceptance locally. A Church Service, a Concert, Youth Service (to help the elderly) and Home Visitation were the main features of Old People's Week.

**Kelso**—Chiropody at the Bowmont Street Clinic continues to meet needs over a wide area. Home Visitation continues. At the commencement of the school session a Meals on wheels service was introduced for 15 old people, with the helpful co-operation of the W.V.S. A special effort during Old People's Week to raise funds realised over £200.

**Melrose**—A Meals on Wheels service was introduced during the year, again with W.V.S. co-operation, and proved highly successful. Home Visitation continued, as did the Chiropody Scheme, which is run by Red Cross personnel working in conjunction with the medical practitioners. Entertainment was provided in Old People's Week.

### Chiropody Service

The service of providing foot care in the County is done largely by the Roxburghshire Red Cross Association. In Hawick the Red Cross work independently, while at Melrose and Jedburgh the Red Cross members work in liaison with the local Old People's Welfare Committees.

Jedburgh Old People's Welfare Committee employs a qualified chiropodist for the cases requiring more than ordinary foot care.

The Kelso Old People's Welfare Committee employs a qualified chiropodist who is in attendance at the Bowmont Street Clinic each Thursday (3 hourly session).

### Clothing Centres

Reference is made to the Clothing Depots provided and run by W.V.S. personnel at Hawick and Kelso. They are proving of great value in assisting old people who are in need of clothing.

### Section 47—Removals to Suitable Premises of Persons in need of care and protection

One compulsory removal, an elderly person living alone.

### Section 58—Protection of Property of Persons admitted to Hospitals and Homes

Action taken in three instances.

### Section 50—Burial and Cremation of the Dead

1 Part III Burial. 1 Casual Dead.

### Chronic Sick

There were a number of elderly people admitted to chronic sick hospitals through the representations of the Welfare Officers at Hawick and Kelso.

## MENTAL HEALTH

### (a) Section 27 of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947

#### Measures taken for prevention of mental illness, care and after care of the mentally ill and defective

On the question of local health and welfare for discharged patients, the Psychiatric Social Worker, Dingleton Hospital, works closely with the Local Authority's Welfare Officers. Home Helps continue to be provided in households where there is a mentally ill person, generally at the request of doctors, nurses, Children's Officer, National Assistance Board, or the Visiting Psychiatric Social Worker, Dingleton Hospital.

One patient was admitted to the Epileptic Colony, Bridge of Weir, from Kelso Cottage Hospital.

There are the usual reciprocal arrangements between mental hospitals and eventide homes in regard to accommodation.

The Galashiels and District Association for Mental Health, which was formed in 1957 takes an active interest in Dingleton Hospital and patients who are discharged.

### (b) Lunacy (Scotland) Acts, 1857-1866

	M.	F.	Total
Admitted to Dingleton Hospital on certification ....	1	9	10
Admitted to Dingleton Hospital as voluntary patients ....	2	1	3
	3	10	13



The number of persons admitted to mental hospitals tends to fall as the voluntary method of admission is favoured whenever possible. The figures above, of course, refer only to those cases notified to the officers of the Local Authority for action.

## (c) Mental Deficiency and Lunacy (Scotland) Acts, 1913-40

### 1. Arrangements for ascertaining and supervising Mental Defectives

Local Authority Medical Officers of Health, the Police, General Practitioners, the Education Authority, the Probation Officer and the Children's Officer continue to report any defectives under this heading.

	F.	M.	Total
Placed to Institutional care (being over 16 years or outwith the responsibility of the Education Committee) .....	2	1	3

A number of patients were examined by the Visiting Specialist and placed on the waiting-list for Gogarburn.

The Local Authority Welfare Officers continue to visit and supervise any defectives in the area, apart from the boarded-out patients mentioned below.

### 2. Guardianship

	M.	F.	Total
Number of boarded-out patients receiving allowances at 31/12/57 .....	5	6	11
Additions during year—1 male.			
Age Groups—			
Over 21 years .....	3	4	7
Between 16 and 21 years .....	1	2	3
Under 16 years .....	1	—	1

With the exception of one female patient, none are capable of gainful employment.

### 3. Arrangements for carrying out the Statutory duty to provide occupation and training for defectives in the area (occupation centres, industrial centres for adults, home teaching of individuals and groups)

No arrangements for occupational or industrial centres, etc. Cases notified to the Welfare Authority are generally assisted to find employment either through the machinery of the Ministry of Labour or by the individual efforts of the Local Authority Welfare Officers. There is no voluntary committee operating in the area for this work, but the setting up of a committee is being contemplated.

## NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1947

### Domestic Help

The scheme functions satisfactorily under the jurisdiction of the County Welfare Officer in conjunction with the Nursing Superintendent. The following figures relate to the working of the scheme during the year:

(i) Number of Domestic Helps at end of year	38
(a) Whole-time .....	—
(b) Part-time .....	38
(c) Retaining fee basis .....	—
(ii) Number of cases for which Helps were provided during the year	82
(iii) Number of cases in (ii) provided on account of confinement:	
(a) At home .....	6
(b) In hospital .....	1
(iv) Number of cases in (ii) provided on account of chronic sick, including aged and infirm .....	69

Only in one instance was it found necessary to provide night attendance (for an elderly man awaiting hospital admission). Recruitment of Helpers continues to be difficult in most areas of the County.

**NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948**  
**Provision of Part III Accommodation**

	Other Local Authority Homes				Voluntary Homes				Roxburgh County Council						Grand Total			
	M. F.		Ch. T.		M.	F.	Ch.	T.	Deanfield			Grove House			M.	F.	Ch.	T.
	2	3	—	5	8	23	—	31	8	10	—	18	16	—	34	36	—	70
Residents at 31st December, 1956 ....	4	1	—	5	3	12	—	15	2	5	—	7	6	—	15	18	—	33
Admissions to 31st December, 1957 ....	2	1	—	3	1	2	—	3	—	1	—	1	3	—	6	4	—	10
Discharged during Year ....	—	1	—	1	—	3	—	3	4	5	—	9	5	—	9	9	—	18
Number removed to Hospital ....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	1	—	4
Number re-admitted during year ....	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	3	—	4
Number died ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1*	—	—	1*
Otherwise ceased ....																		
Residents at 31st December, 1957 ....	4	2	—	6	10	29	—	39	6	8	—	14	15	—	35	39	—	74

\* Berwick County Resident transferred to Peelwalls, Ayton

# SCHOOL MEDICAL REPORT

Year Ending 31st July, 1957

## Infectious Disease

A marked incidence of measles and whooping cough was reported in the early Spring and in the late Spring and early Summer there were many cases of Rubella. In view of modern knowledge of the effects of the latter disease an intimate knowledge of cases of the disease would enable us to prevent unnecessary contacts, *e.g.*, in Child Welfare and Vaccination and Immunisation Clinics. Such knowledge of cases could only be obtained if the disease was compulsorily notifiable.

## Vaccination and Immunisation

92% of all children entering school for the first time had been immunised against diphtheria. Of the same group 78% had been vaccinated against smallpox. 1326 children in chosen age groups were vaccinated against Poliomyelitis. 385 children aged 13 and over were tested for suitability for the giving of B.C.G. vaccine. 244 children were found suitable and vaccinated.

## Speech Therapy

The need for this service is shown by the fact that the numbers remaining under treatment at the end of the year were greater than those at the beginning of the year.

## Mental Health

The Special Classes at Hawick and Kelso continued their very useful service during the year and plans are in hand for the opening of a similar class at Jedburgh. Facilities for the training of children suitable for an occupational centre are still lacking. As has been mentioned previously, the site of some of the homes, transport and accommodation are extremely difficult problems to overcome in a scattered rural community.

## Uncleanliness

The incidence of uncleanliness, head and body, remains very low. A few families are responsible for the majority of the cases and no amount of advice or help seems to make the parents realise their responsibilities. A disproportionate amount of time and travelling is spent in trying to cope with these cases. During the year 40 children were found to be suffering from a verminous condition of the head, *i.e.*, 0.62% of the school population.

1. Average number of pupils on registers for session ....	6458.61
2. Total average attendance ....	6036.05
3. Average of percentage attendance ....	93.2
4. Average school rolls:	

### Senior Secondary Schools

Hawick High School	1028.2	Kelso High Secondary	335.8
--------------------	--------	----------------------	-------

### Junior Secondary Schools

Denholm	211.2	Newcastleton	165.2
Melrose Grammar	348.8	Newtown St Boswells	281.1
Jedburgh Grammar	709.4	Hawick Roman Catholic	138.4
Morebattle	190.8		

# Primary Schools

Ancrum	92.1	Makerstoun	13
Blainslie	20.62	Minto	14
Cogsmill	19.6	Newmill	20
Crailing	29.0	Oxnam	23
Eckford	18.5	Pleasants	17
Ednam	28.1	Riccarton	13
Glen Douglas	17.6	Roberton	13
Hawick Burnfoot	467.0	Roxburgh	9
Hawick Drumlanrig	323.0	St Boswells	145
Hawick St. Mary's	76.0	Sandystones	24
Hawick Trinity	284.8	Saughtree	10
Hawick Wilton	319.1	Smailholm	18
Heiton	22.9	Southdean	13
Hobkirk	61.5	Sprouston	40
Kelso High Primary	579.9	Stichill	18
Kirkton	14.1	Teviothead	21
Lempitlaw	13.8	Towford	13
Lilliesleaf	77.1	Yetholm	84
		Jedburgh St. John's	71

Table I

Total number of children examined at school:

(A)

	Systematic Examinations	Other Systematic Examination
Entrants—No previous routine inspection	594	228
Second Age Group—Born 1947	725	21
Third Age Group—Born 1943	503	9
Fourth Age Group—Born 1940	37	—
Total	1859	258

(B)

	Other Examination
Pupils born in 1949 (Vision and Hearing only)	598
Special cases	58
Re-inspections	101

Number of individual children inspected at Systematic examinations who were notified to parents as requiring treatment (excluding uncleanliness and dental caries):

Entrants	185
Second Age Group	146
Third Age Group	71
Fourth Age Group	4
1949—Vision and Hearing	17

TABLE II—STATISTICS OF CONDITIONS FOUND AT SYSTEMATIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

Nature of Defect	Total examined at all ages	Entrants		Second Age Group		Third Age Group		Fourth Age Group		All ages	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1. CLOTHING— Unsatisfactory .....	2117	414	408	393	353	285	227	17	20	1109	1008
2. FOOTGEAR— Unsatisfactory .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. UNCLEANLINESS— (a) Head—Dirty .....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Nits or Vermin .....	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
(b) Body—Dirty .....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Verminous .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. SKIN— (a) Head—Ringworm .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Impetigo .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases .....	—	1	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	5	—
(b) Body—Ringworm .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Impetigo .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scabies .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases .....	—	1	—	5	1	5	3	—	—	11	4
5. NUTRITIONAL STATE— Slightly defective .....	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Bad .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. MOUTH and TEETH— Unhealthy .....	—	3	8	3	2	4	4	—	—	10	14

STATISTICS OF CONDITIONS FOUND AT SYSTEMATIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS—Continued

Nature of Defect	Total examined at all ages	Entrants		Second Age Group		Third Age Group		Fourth Age Group		All ages	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
7. NASO-PHARYNX—	2117	414	408	393	353	285	227	17	20	1109	1008
(a) Nose—Req. Observ. ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Req. Operation ....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Other conditions....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Throat—Tonsils Req. Obs.	—	12	7	10	5	1	2	—	—	23	14
Tonsils Req. Oper.	—	4	2	4	1	—	—	—	—	8	3
(c) Glands—Glands Req. Obs.	—	9	1	8	1	1	—	—	—	18	2
Glands Req. Oper.	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
8. EYES—											
(a) External Disease—											
Blepharitis ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Conjunctivitis ....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Corneal Opacities ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Strabismus ....	—	6	18	7	15	3	4	—	—	16	37
Other Diseases ....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	1
(b) Visual Acuity—											
Without glasses—											
Good working vision ....	—	—	—	370	314	266	210	15	16	651	540
Fair working vision ....	—	—	—	10	19	12	9	—	4	22	32
Bad working vision ....	—	—	—	7	12	3	4	2	—	12	16
With glasses—											
Good working vision ....	—	—	—	3	14	8	13	1	3	12	30
Fair working vision ....	—	—	—	3	4	—	2	—	—	3	6
Bad working vision ....	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	2
For refraction ....	—	—	5	6	7	4	2	—	—	10	14

STATISTICS OF CONDITIONS FOUND AT SYSTEMATIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS—Continued

Nature of Defect	Total examined at all ages	Entrants		Second Age Group		Third Age Group		Fourth Age Group		All ages	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
9. EARS—	2117	414	408	393	353	285	227	17	20	1109	1008
(a) Diseases—Otorrhoea ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
(b) Hearing—Grade I ....	—	—	1	—	—	3	1	—	—	3	2
Grade IIA ....	—	1	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	4	1
Grade IIB ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grade III .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. SPEECH—											
Defective Articulation ....	—	16	7	13	4	1	2	—	—	30	13
Stammering ....	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	2	1
11. MENTAL and NERVOUS CONDITIONS—											
Backward ....	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	4	1
Dull ....	—	2	1	4	1	1	—	—	—	7	2
Mentally Defective (Educable)	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	3	1
Mentally Defective (Ineducable)	—	—	—	1	2	4	—	—	—	5	2
Highly Nervous or Unstable	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Difficult in Behaviour ....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
12. CIRCULATORY SYSTEM—											
(a) Organic Heart Disease—											
Congenital ....	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	1	3
Acquired ....	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
(b) Functional Conditions ....	—	4	6	—	1	2	2	—	—	6	9



# STATISTICS OF CONDITIONS FOUND AT SYSTEMATIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS—Continued

Nature of Defect	Total examined at all ages	Entrants		Second Age Group		Third Age Group		Fourth Age Group		All ages	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
13. LUNGS—	2117	414	408	393	353	285	227	17	20	1109	1008
Chronic Bronchitis .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suspected Tuberculosis .....	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Other Diseases .....	—	1	2	1	—	1	1	—	—	3	3
14. DEFORMITIES—											
Congenital .....	—	2	3	2	—	2	1	—	—	6	4
Acquired (Infantile Paralysis)	—	1	2	1	2	1	—	—	—	3	4
Acquired (Probable Rickets)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acquired (Other causes) .....	—	64	35	47	37	21	29	1	3	133	104
15. INFECTIOUS DISEASE .....	—	4	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	5	4
16. OTHER DISEASES OR DE- FECTS .....	—	6	4	15	2	7	3	—	—	28	9

No. Examined  
Boys Girls

No. Defective  
Boys Girls

Pupils born in 1949—

(Vision and Hearing only)—Vision .....  
Hearing .....  
.....  
.....



	Entrants		2nd Age Group		3rd Age Group		4th Age Group		Total	
	No. of Children	%	No. of Children	%	No. of Children	%	No. of Children	%	No. of Children	%
I. Children free from defects      ....      ....	594	72.26	542	72.66	376	73.44	27	72.98	1539	72.70
II. Children (otherwise free from defects) who suffer from:—										
(a) Defective Vision not worse than 6/12 in the better eye with or without glasses      ....      ....	4	0.49	9	1.21	9	1.76	5	13.51	27	1.27
(b) Conditions of the mouth and teeth requiring treatment      ....      ....	6	0.73	6	0.80	7	1.37	—	—	19	0.90
(c) Both (a) and (b)      ....      ....	5	0.61	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	0.24
Total      ....	15	1.83	15	2.01	16	3.13	5	13.51	51	2.41
III. Children suffering from ailments (other than those mentioned in II) from which complete recovery is anticipated within a few weeks      ....      ....	13	1.58	11	1.47	7	1.37	—	—	31	1.46
IV. Children suffering from (or suspected to be suffering from) defect less remediable than defects specified in II or III.										
Distinguishing cases:—										
(a) Where complete cure or restoration of function (in the case of eye defect full correction) is considered possible      ....	191	23.24	165	22.12	91	17.77	5	13.51	452	21.35
(b) Where improvement only is considered possible, e.g., without complete restoration of function      ....	9	1.09	13	1.74	22	4.29	—	—	44	2.08
Total      ....	200	24.33	178	23.86	113	22.06	5	13.51	496	23.43
Total number of children examined      ....	822	100.00	746	100.00	512	100.00	37	100.00	2117	100.00

TABLE IV

# RETURN OF ALL EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN OF SCHOOL AGE IN THE AREA

Disability	At ordinary schools	At special schools or classes	At no school or Institution	Total
1. BLIND ....	—	—	—	—
No Vision in one eye ....	3	—	—	3
2. PARTIALLY SIGHTED—				
(a) Refractive errors in which the curriculum of an ordinary school would adversely affect the eye condition ....	—	—	—	—
(b) Other conditions of the eye, e.g., cataract, ulceration, etc., which render the child unable to read ordinary school books or to see well enough to be taught in an ordinary school ....	1	—	—	1
3. DEAF—				
Grade I ....	94	—	—	94
Grade IIA ....	60	—	—	60
Grade IIB ....	18	—	—	18
Grade III ....	—	—	—	—
4. DEFECTIVE SPEECH—				
(a) Defects of articulation re- quiring special educational measures ....	—	—	—	—
(b) Stammering requiring special educational measures ....	—	—	—	—
5. MENTALLY DEFECTIVE—				
(Children between 5 and 16 years)				
(a) Educable (I.Q. approx. 50-70) ....	13	21	—	34
(b) Ineducable (I.Q. generally less than 50) ....	—	2	7	9
6. EPILEPSY—				
(a) Mild and occasional ....	9	—	—	9
(b) Severe (suitable for care in a residential school) ....	—	—	—	—
7. PHYSICALLY DEFECTIVE—				
(Children between 5 and 16 years)				
(a) Non-pulmonary tuberculosis (excluding cervical glands) ....	—	—	—	—
(b) General Orthopaedic condi- tions ....	617	—	—	617
(c) Organic heart disease ....	18	—	—	18
(d) Other causes of ill-health ....	5	—	—	5

TABLE IV—Continued

Disability	At ordinary schools	At special schools or classes	At no school or Institution	Total
<b>MULTIPLE DEFECTS—</b>				
I Mentally defective (ineducable) and physically defective (general orthopaedic conditions) ....	2	—	—	2
II Mentally defective (ineducable) and epilepsy (mild)....	—	1	—	1
III Mentally defective (ineducable) and epilepsy (severe)	—	—	—	—
IV Mentally defective (ineducable) and blind ....	—	—	—	—
V Mentally defective (educable) and physically defective ("General orthopaedic conditions") ....	—	—	—	—
VI Mentally defective (educable) and epilepsy (mild) ....	1	3	—	4
VII Mentally defective (educable) and epilepsy (severe) ....	—	—	1	1
VIII Mentally defective (educable) and physically defective ("other causes of ill health") ....	1	—	—	1
IX Mentally defective (educable) and deaf ....	—	—	—	—
X Mentally defective (educable) and blind ....	—	—	—	—
XI Other multiple defects ....	13	2	2	17

## AVERAGE HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS

	Number Examined	Average			
		Yrs.	Mths.	Height (Ins.)	Weight (lbs.)
<b>ENTRANTS—</b>					
Boys	310	5	3	42·93	43·78
Girls	284	5	2	43·47	43·45
<b>SECOND AGE GROUP—</b>					
Boys	384	9	4	51·44	65·64
Girls	341	9	5	51·62	67·13
<b>THIRD AGE GROUP—</b>					
Boys	280	13	7	60·72	97·22
Girls	223	13	7	60·78	99·34
<b>FOURTH AGE GROUP—</b>					
Boys	17	16	8	67·50	138·59
Girls	20	16	8	63·37	119·47

# MEDICAL TREATMENT

## (A) Minor Ailments

1. Cuts, bruises, sprains, minor injuries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Diseases of the ear	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3. Diseases of the eye	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
4. Diseases of the skin:									
Ringworm (scalp)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ringworm (body)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Scabies	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Impetigo	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Other Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
5. Treatment for verminous infestation	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
6. Burns and scalds	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
7. U.V.R. Treatment	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
8. Others	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
								Total	8

No. of Children visited during the year by School Nurses	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	22
Total No. of visits paid....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	73

## (B) Defective Vision and Squint

By arrangement with the Regional Hospital Board, Dr J. Burns-Brown acts as Ophthalmologist for the School Medical Service in the County.

Children referred for examination at the request of the School Medical Officers or of the General Practitioners.

Clinics held at:

Springbank Clinic, Hawick.  
Waterside Clinic, Jedburgh.  
St. Dunstan's Clinic, Melrose.  
Bowmont Street Clinic, Kelso.

Cases requiring operative treatment are referred to the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh.  
Forty-four sessions have been held during the School year; the details are as follows:

Appointments made	....	....	....	....	389
Appointments kept	....	....	....	....	301
Glasses Prescribed	....	....	....	....	109
Present Glasses suitable	....	....	....	....	114
Glasses requiring alteration	....	....	....	....	6
Glasses no benefit	....	....	....	....	7
No visual defect	....	....	....	....	12
No treatment required	....	....	....	....	28

## Pre-School children treated under scheme:

Appointments made	....	....	....	....	31
Appointments kept	....	....	....	....	26
Glasses Prescribed	....	....	....	....	5
Present Glasses suitable	....	....	....	....	4
Return at later date	....	....	....	....	7
No action	....	....	....	....	2

## Defects found:

	School	Pre-School
Strabismus	2	—
Hypermetropic Astigmatism	64	3
Myopic Astigmatism	74	—
Mixed Astigmatism	11	—
Myopia	2	—
Amblyopia	15	—
Nystagmus	1	—
Word Blindness	—	—
Congenital Cataract	3	—
	172	3

## C) Conditions of Ear, Nose and Throat

School children who are found to be suffering from any condition affecting the Ear, Nose or Throat, are referred to the E.N.T. specialist for examination, when such is considered necessary, by the School Medical Officers or at the special request of general practitioners.

Clinics are conducted by Specialists supplied by the South-Eastern Regional Hospital Board, Scotland. This Department receives regular lists of all children seen and operated on by visiting Specialists.

Number of School Children examined	....	....	....	....	....	89
Number of School Children operated on	....	....	....	....	....	88

### Pre-School Children treated under Scheme

Number of Pre-School Children examined	....	....	....	....	....	15
Number of Pre-School Children operated on	....	....	....	....	....	20

## D) Orthopaedic Treatment

The scheme provides for the treatment of school children suffering from orthopaedic defects who have been recommended for treatment by the school medical officers or general practitioners.

By arrangement with the Regional Hospital Board, Mr R. I. Stirling, F.R.C.S., Edinburgh, acts as consultant and clinics are held monthly at various centres.

School children on active treatment register at 1/8/56	....	....	....	....	869
School children on active treatment register at 31/7/57	....	....	....	....	617

### Distribution of cases:

Date	Hawick	Kelso	Jedburgh	Melrose	Newcastleton
1/8/56	289	269	143	141	27
31/7/57	204	180	106	101	26

### Record of Consultant Clinics:

Centre	No. of Clinics held	No. of children examined
Hawick	7	202
Jedburgh	6	116
Kelso	5	142
Melrose	3	63
Morebattle	1	5
Newcastleton	1	18
Newtown	2	28
Total	25	574

### Record of Attendances at Treatment Clinics:

	Month	Clinic	Home
1956	August	199	92
	September	911	75
	October	583	80
	November	590	87
	December	631	76
1957	January	821	98
	February	777	91
	March	787	70
	April	635	80
	May	601	68
	June	262	70
	July	—	6

## Institutional Treatment:

In residence 1/8/56	....	....	....	6
Admissions	....	....	....	27
Discharges	....	....	....	24
In residence 31/7/57	....	....	....	9
Patient Days	....	....	....	2,186

## Classification of Hospital Cases:

Anterio-venous fistula	....	1	Knock knee deformity	....
Bilateral terminal hallux valgus	....	1	Pain in left knee	....
Claw foot deformity	....	4	Poliomyelitis	....
Club foot deformity	....	1	Prolapse of the longitudinal arch	....
Deformity of both feet	....	2	Right sided torticollis	....
Eversion osteotomy of right os calcis	....	1	Semi-membranosus bursae	....
Exploration right angle region for foreign bodies	....	1	Tight tendo-achilles and marked pes cavus	....
Flat foot deformity	....	2	Toe deformity	....
Hip deformity	....	5	Torticollis of the right sternomastoid	....

## SPEECH DEFECTS

Total number continued from 1956-57:

		Stammering	Other Disorders
School	....	40	439
Pre-school	....	—	1

Total .... 40 440

Cases referred:

School	....	25	179
Pre-school	....	—	—

Total .... 25 179

Total cases treated:

School	....	24	216
Pre-school	....	—	—

Total .... 24 216

Attendances:

School	....	599	5,644
Pre-school	....	—	—

Total .... 599 5,644

Cases discharged:

School	....	5	68
Pre-school	....	—	1

Total .... 5 69

Total cases to be continued to 1957-58:

School	....	60	550
Pre-school	....	—	—

Total .... 60 550

# DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT

KELSO, MELROSE, JEDBURGH, ETC., AREA

TABLE V

(1) Inspected by Dental Officer:

Age	(a) Routine Inspections	(b) Specials and Emergencies	Total
5	44	38	82
6	58	44	102
7	88	30	118
8	165	27	192
9	65	33	98
10	67	29	96
11	57	11	68
12	26	21	47
13	18	12	30
14	13	17	30
15	3	6	9
15+	3	24	27
	607	292	899

	Routine Inspections	Specials and Emergencies
(2) (a) Number found to require treatment	550	285
(b) Number accepting treatment	504	285
(c) Number signing card for private treatment	46	—
(d) Number known to be treated privately	33	—
(3) Number treated during year	897	285
(4) Number of attendances for treatment	2,991	285
(5) Number of completed cases	442	278
(6) Fillings—(a) Permanent Teeth	1,015	41
(b) Temporary Teeth	396	58
(7) Extractions—(a) Permanent Teeth	119	24
(b) Temporary Teeth	1,203	197
(8) Number of general anaesthetics	—	—
(9) Other operations—(a) Permanent Teeth	921	150
(b) Temporary Teeth	685	86
(10) Orthodontic cases:		
(a) Visits	1,309	
(b) Treatment	1,784	
(c) X-rays	263	

(11) Half-days:

(a) Inspection	7
(b) Treatment	404



## REMARKS

Kelso, Melrose, Jedburgh, etc., Area—Mrs C. E. Grieve, Dental Officer

During the session there was no Dental Officer in the Hawick area and from March 1 Dental Nurse. Appointments have been made to both vacancies and the staff will take up duty on 1/10/57.

The mobile dental clinic has been in use during this session both in Selkirkshire and Roxburghshire and has proved very successful.

Fifteen Orthodontic Consultant Clinics were held for cases in Kelso, Jedburgh, Melrose and Newtown St Boswells districts. A number of our models of cases of special interest was included in the South East Area's display of Orthodontic work at the Annual General Meeting of the British Dental Association at Sunderland Dental School, Newcastle.

The percentage of acceptance of treatment has been very high (91.6%) during the session and this has necessitated limiting the number of schools inspected.

I have tried to adhere to the method of concentrating on each area in rotation but I am not satisfied that this is the ideal arrangement for this County with the staff at present available. I think that we shall find it necessary to modify this in relation to our rural schools.

## SANITARY CONDITIONS OF SCHOOLS

### SCHOOL MAINTENANCE

The following information has been received from the County Architect:

**Bowden**—Provision of School Meals' Store.

**Cogsmill**—Electric light installed in School and School Meals Scullery.

**Denholm**—New sink and two electric cookers installed in Domestic Science room. New cupboards formed in Domestic Science room and Dental clinic. Domestic Science room re-decorated.

**Fairington**—New 1 inch Alkathine water pipe laid from cottages to schoolhouse.

**Hawick Burnfoot**—Internal re-decoration of Infant Annexe. Playground resurfaced at Infant Annexe.

**Hawick Roman Catholic**—Provision of new W.C.s.

**Makerstoun**—Water heater supplied at sinks in School Meals Kitchen.

**Newcastleton**—Two Infant W.C. sets provided for new Classroom.

**Roberton**—Playground re-surfaced with tarmac. Electric water pump installed for School Meals Kitchen.

**Teviothead**—Playground surfaced with tarmac.



# COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT

The following is a record of the work undertaken by the Sanitary Department during the year ended 31st December, 1957.

## DRAINAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

### General:

Because of the continued restriction on capital expenditure work was not started on any of the already approved drainage projects during 1957.

It was agreed, however:

1. **Ancrum**—(a)\* that the present perimeter fence at the sewage purification works be replaced with a suitable wooden fence at an estimated cost of £65.
2. **Blainslie**—(a)\* that the village be formed into a Special Drainage District; (b)\* that the access road to the new sewage purification works which were completed during the year, be made up and bottomed at an estimated cost of £250.
3. **Bonchester Bridge**—(a)\* that a separate single phase supply of electricity be provided for the sewage purification works at an estimated cost of £180; (b)\* that the roadway and footpaths within the perimeter fence of the sewage purification works be tarmacadamised at an estimated cost of £150.
4. **Lanton**—that a revised drainage scheme which includes an alternative site for the sewage purification works and makes provision for piping the effluent therefrom direct to the River Teviot, be approved at a revised estimated cost of £8,000.
5. **Newcastleton**—that Messrs Crouch & Hogg, Consultant Engineers, be asked to submit a comprehensive report on the sewerage system and the sewage purification works at the earliest possible date.
6. **Newtown St. Boswells**\*—that a tarmacadam surfaced access road be provided to the sewage purification works at an estimated cost of £2,593.
7. **Sprouston**—that the bridge giving access to the sewage purification works be strengthened at an estimated cost of £90.
8. **Wilton Dean**—(a)\* that the bed of the Wilton burn be cleaned and the burn be directed to its original course at an estimated cost of £125; (b) That a section of the existing sewer which is defective be relaid at an estimated cost of £250.
9. **Town Yetholm**—(a)\* that the access road to the sewage purification works be tarmacadamised at an estimated cost of £230; (b) That the defective brick work at the sewage purification works be replaced and additional sludge drying facilities provided at a revised estimated cost of £550.

\* The Consultant Engineers' reports on Ancrum and Gattonside had not been received at the end of the year nor were they in a position to invite tenders for the improvements to the existing sewerage system in Denholm.

### Maintenance of Sewage Purification Works Serving Special Drainage Districts:

Maintenance of the sewage purification works serving the undernoted 21 Special Drainage Districts was undertaken by the same personnel and on the same basis as last year with the same satisfactory results:

Ancrum	Newstead
Blainslie	Newtown St. Boswells
Bonchester Bridge	Newcastleton
Bowden	Roxburgh
Denholm	Smailholm
Ednam	Sprouston
Heiton	Stichill
Lilliesleaf	St Boswells
Maxton	Town Yetholm
Midlem	Kirk Yetholm
Morebattle	

As mentioned in last year's report, drainage from the remaining Special Drainage District of Wilton Dean is discharged into a sewer which in turn is connected with the burgh of Hawick's sewerage system. No maintenance by County Council personnel was therefore necessary.

\* Denotes that the work was commenced or completed in course of the year

### 3. Emptying of Gully Boxes in Special Drainage Districts:

This work continued to form part of the duties of the two drainage attendants.

### 4. Desludging of Septic Tanks Serving Private Properties:

In view of the extremely satisfactory response by farmers and the owners of a number of larger properties in the County to a letter circulated to them asking whether they would be interested in participating in a direct labour scheme for the desludging of private septic tanks, it was agreed that the scheme, to which brief reference was made in last year's report, should be set up and it eventually came into operation in August.

This work is also undertaken by the drainage attendants who have been provided with the well-known "Yorkshire" combined cesspit-gully emptying equipment of 800 gallon capacity mounted on an Albion "Claymore" MR 79 chassis powered by an under floor diesel engine. The charge for the service was fixed, initially, at £1 1/- per hour, inclusive of travelling time and remained at this figure for the remainder of the year.

The service, generally, has been well received and the good publicity afforded it by a number of grateful participants, some of whom have taken the trouble to write of their appreciation will doubtless induce more people to take advantage of it in future.

No trouble was experienced with the equipment, a fact which, I suggest, reflects to the greatest credit on the crew, both of whom, after only limited tuition by the supplier's demonstrator, became fully conversant with the different operating techniques in a very short time.

### 5. Routine Duties in connection with Drainage and Sewage Disposal:

A number of choked sewers were cleared either by the drainage attendants or a private contractor as soon as possible after the nuisance was noted or reported.

It was noted, in course of routine visits to the sewage purification works at St Boswells, that, after periods of heavy rain, the storm overflow at the sedimentation tanks was in continuous operation and that as a result a considerable volume of sewage liquor was being discharged to the River Tweed without biological treatment.

This matter was eventually reported to the Council's Consultant Engineers who suggested, as a first step, that the rates of flow into the dosing syphon chamber should be gauged. This was done and a précis of the findings forwarded to the Engineers for their consideration.

The trouble caused by the inflow into one of the Council's sewerage system and sewage purification works, of a considerable volume of sub-soil water, to which I referred briefly in last year's report, was eliminated when the proprietors, after a number of site meetings, finally decided to lay a new sewer to take sewage, waste and roof water from their houses and to utilise the faulty sewer solely as a clear water drain. The work was carried out under supervision from this Department.

A nuisance condition caused, in another of the Council's sewers, by the discharge of large quantities of grit, byre washings and straw was abated when the farmer concerned at the request of this Department, arranged for a suitable catch box to be incorporated in the drainage system from his byres.

Regular visits continued to be paid to all public sewage undertakings and on each occasion the maintenance staff, whether part-time or full-time, was found to be doing a satisfactory job of work.

It is of interest to record, finally, that approval was given, for the first time, to lay a drain comprising 6 inch pitch fibre pipes to take soil, waste and roof water from a new road depot which is to be built in Newtown St Boswells. The cost of laying the drain, which is flexible and can, therefore, be laid under roads with minimum cover without having to be bedded and surrounded in concrete, compared very favourably with the cost of laying a 6 inch fireclay drain and, to the best of my knowledge, it is functioning satisfactorily.

### 6. Compost from Sewage Sludge:

**Experimental Composting Plant**—For some time I have been interested in the possibilities of producing compost from sewage sludge, straw and, when available, limited quantities of ordinary household refuse excluding, of course, inert materials, and after visiting Dumfries with the County Medical Officer where, by courtesy of the County Engineer, we were shown over his authority's composting plants at Dalscone, The Barony and Kirkconnel, a report was submitted for consideration by the appropriate Sub-Committee of the County Council.

In course, the recommendations contained in the report were approved and I was authorised to set up an experimental composting plant at Newstead sewage purification works at an estimated cost of £200.

is hoped that the work of modifying the existing sludge beds to provide mixing, composting and maturing cells will be put into effect early in 1958.

#### Public Conveniences:

The public conveniences in Denholm, St. Boswells and Newcastleton continued to be maintained and gave no cause for complaint. Acts of vandalism, not always the work of children or teenagers, were again reported, however, from time to time and one wonders just how these people, who apparently get pleasure from defacing and generally damaging public property, can best be dealt with.

#### Rivers (Prevention of Pollution) (Scotland) Act, 1957:

Reports on Samples of Sewage Effluents—Appended are details of the reports on samples of sewage effluents taken from a number of sewage purification works in the county by the River Inspector appointed by the Tweed River Purification Board who, with his colleague on the Solway Board again placed his services at the disposal of this department.

Sample No.	Special Drainage District	Type of Purification Works	Classification of Report
1	Ancrum (a)	Vertical Flow Sedimentation Tanks	Unsatisfactory
2	do.	do.	do.
3	Blainslie	Septic Tanks	Satisfactory
4	do.	do.	do.
5	Bonchester Bridge	Full Treatment	do.
6	do.	do.	do.
7	Bowden	Septic Tanks Vertical Flow	do.
8	Denholm (b)	Sedimentation Tanks	Unsatisfactory
9	do.	do.	do.
10	Ednam	Septic Tank	do.
11	Heiton	do.	do.
12	do.	do.	Satisfactory
13	Kirk Yetholm	Horizontal Flow	do.
14	do.	Sedimentation Tanks	do.
15	Lilliesleaf	Septic Tank	Unsatisfactory
16	do.	do.	do.
17	Maxton	Vertical Flow Sedimentation Tanks	Satisfactory
18	do.	do.	do.
19	Midlem	Septic Tank	do.
20	do.	do.	do.
21	Morebattle (c)	do.	Unsatisfactory
22	Newstead	Horizontal Flow Sedimentation Tanks	Satisfactory
23	do.	do.	do.
24	Roxburgh	Vertical Flow Sedimentation Tanks	Unsatisfactory
25	Smailholm	do.	Satisfactory
26	Sprouston	Horizontal Flow Sedimentation Tanks	Unsatisfactory
27	Stichill	Septic Tank	Satisfactory
28	do.	do.	Unsatisfactory
29	St Boswells	Full Treatment	Satisfactory
30	do.	do.	do.
31	do.	do.	do.
32	Town Yetholm	do.	do.
33	do.	do.	do.
34	do.	do.	do.

#### Notes:

- (a) Modifications to sewers, mainly with a view to excluding surface water, awaited.  
 (b) Modifications to sewers, mainly with a view to excluding surface water, awaited.  
 (c) Starting date for the construction of new sewer and sewage purification works not given by Department of Health. Present works overloaded.



## CLEANSING AND REFUSE DISPOSAL

### 1. Collection and Disposal of Household Refuse:

In course of the year Kirkton Special Scavenging District was extended to include some 15 properties in the Cavers area, the collection and disposal of household refuse being undertaken by the present contractor at an increased charge of £1 per collection.

No action was taken on a suggestion to form Appletreehall into a Special Scavenging District and a requisition to form a Special Scavenging District at Robertson was under consideration at the end of the year.

Otherwise the collection and disposal of household refuse in the Roxburgh Regional Scavenging District and in the remaining 8 Special Scavenging Districts continued on the same basis as for last year and the fact that no major complaints were received either from the various contractors or the householders they served reflects, most creditably on all concerned.

### 2. Refuse Depots:

The main refuse depot at Newtown St Boswells and the remaining depots at Thirlestoun, Yetholm and Newcastleton where the disposal of refuse is by controlled tipping, continued, on the whole, to be well maintained. At the last-named depot, however, indiscriminate dumping of refuse of all descriptions is carried out to such an extent that the efforts of the contractor to maintain the depot in as reasonable a condition as possible, bearing in mind that he has no mechanical equipment for levelling or binding, are largely nullified. More attention will be paid to this depot in future, however, and I hope to be able to report an improvement in its condition next year.

The arrangements with the Town Councils of Hawick and Kelso for the use of their refuse depots at Haughhead and Softlaw respectively continued and I am indebted to the Roxburgh Surveyors for their help and co-operation.

### 3. Salvage:

**Waste Paper**—An offer by a Bolton firm to undertake the regular purchase and collection of waste paper, which is collected and baled by the attendant at Newtown St Boswells refuse depot, in 6 ton loads at a price of £7 per ton was accepted, the first consignment being despatched towards the end of the year.

### 4. Litter Bins:

Use continued to be made of the litter bins which were erected some years ago in the larger villages and, at the request of two District Committees, additional bins were provided.

## WATER SUPPLIES

### 1. Ale Water Scheme:

A good rate of progress was maintained on the various contracts approved during the year for works in connection with the above scheme.

### 2. Public Supplies:

**Sampling**—85 samples, as compared with 98 last year, were procured from the public water supplies in the landward area of the County and as formerly copies of all reports of details of which are given hereunder, were passed to the County Engineer:

Samples Taken		Results						
Chemical	Bacteriological	Chemical			Bacteriological			
		Good	Fair	Bad	Good	Fair	F	
44	41	44	—	—	29	3	9	

### 3. Private Supplies:

**Sampling**—The following reports were received in respect of the 52 samples of private water supplies, of which 13 and 49 were submitted for chemical analyses and bacteriological examination respectively:

Samples Taken		Results						
Chemical	Bacteriological	Chemical			Bacteriological			
		Good	Fair	Bad	Good	Fair	Bad	
13	49	13	—	—	31	7	1	

where other than a "Good" report was received an investigation was immediately undertaken and remedial measures suggested. In some cases these measures were put in place with satisfactory results whilst in others the person concerned elected either to wait for a public supply if one was available or to put up with his present supply until a public supply becomes available in his area.

#### **Camping Sites, Vans and Sheds:**

The two camping sites referred to in my last report were once again well patronised during the summer months. No complaints were received regarding the amenities provided on the sites, which, when visited, appeared to be clean and free from any serious nuisance condition.

In addition a number of youth organisations again held their summer camps at a number of well chosen sites in the County to the obvious benefit of all concerned.

An application for permission to occupy a caravan for a period of a few weeks on a site adjoining a dairy farm was approved following an inspection of the caravan which showed it to be of the "luxury" class.

A further application for permission to occupy a temporary dwelling was approved for a limited period of 5 years subject to the hut being occupied at holiday times only and adequate arrangements being made for the storage and final disposal of household refuse.

Two contraventions of the Council's Byclaws by persons of the "dealer" class were dealt with at Jedburgh Sheriff Court. Pleas of "Guilty" were tendered and a fine of £2 was imposed in each case.

The revision of the above byelaws is still under consideration.

#### **Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897—Section 32:**

##### **Offensive Trades:**

The two offensive trades, that of Tanner and Slaughterer of Cattle, continued to be conducted and gave rise to no complaint.

##### **Infectious Diseases:**

Five cases of Scarlet Fever, three more than last year, were investigated and the usual reports submitted to the County Medical Officer. Terminal disinfection was not carried out.

##### **Common Lodging Houses:**

There are no common lodging houses in the landward area of the County.

##### **Burial Grounds:**

Apart from grass cutting which presented a problem in two instances the condition of the burial grounds in the landward area of the County gave no cause for complaint.

#### **Police (Scotland) Act, 1892—Section 191:**

##### **Dilapidated and Dangerous Buildings:**

The wall referred to in my last report as being in a dangerous condition was taken down and rebuilt.

##### **Places of Public Entertainment:**

Some structural alterations were effected at the cinema in Newcastleton at the request of the Chief Constable and to enable the registration of the premises to be renewed.

## New Legislation:

Included in the Acts and Regulations which came into operation in 1957 were:

### 1. The Rent Act, 1957:

"An Act to amend the Rent and Mortgage Interest Restrictions Acts, 1920 to 1943, the Rent of Furnished Houses Control (Scotland) Act, 1943, the Furnished Houses (Rent Control) Act, 1946, the Housing (Repairs and Rents) (Scotland) Act, 1954, and certain other enactments relating to the control of rents and the right to retain possession of houses; to provide a minimum length for notice to terminate residential lettings; and for purposes connected with the matters aforesaid."

In connection with this Act a booklet "The Rent Act and You—A Simple Guide for Scotland" has been prepared by the Department of Health and is available, price 6d. from H.M.S.O. or through any bookseller.

### 2. The Rent Restrictions (Scotland) Regulations, 1957:

"These regulations re-enact with amendments—

- (a) The Housing (Repairs Increase) (Scotland) Regulations, 1954, which prescribe the forms in which notices of repairs increase, certificates of disrepair and other documents should be made under the provisions of the Housing (Repairs and Rents) (Scotland) Act, 1954 and provided rules for measurement of floor areas and apportioning work for the purpose of determining whether the landlord has carried out work to the appropriate value, in the case where the dwellinghouse forms part of a building.
- (b) The Rent Restrictions (Scotland) Amendment Regulations, 1954, which prescribed the form of notice to be inserted in every rent book or similar document used by or on behalf of a landlord in respect of a dwelling-house to which the Rent Acts apply.

The following additional forms are prescribed in these regulations—

- (i) the forms in which notices of increase and notices of decontrol under the Rent Act, 1957, should be given.
- (ii) the form of notice to be inserted in every rent book or similar document used in relation to a weekly let of a furnished house to which the Rent of Furnished Houses Control (Scotland) Act, 1943, applies."

### 3. Thermal Insulation (Industrial Buildings) Act, 1957:

This Act which has the object of securing greater efficiency in the use of fuel, provides for the compulsory insulation of new factories and extensions to existing factories to which building is begun on or after 1st January, 1959, or such earlier date as the Minister of Power may by order appoint.

## Housing Schemes:

### Provision of Houses by the County Council:

During 1957 specifications and schedules of quantities for the undernoted new houses were prepared under the direction of the County Architect:—

- (i) Aged Persons' Houses—Four 2-apartments.
- (ii) General Needs Houses—Fourteen 3-apartments.  
Eight 2-apartments.

The following information as to houses completed or under construction during the year has been obtained from the County Architect:





Housing (Repairs and Rents) (Scotland) Act, 1957:

Housing (Scotland) Act 1950—Parts I and II:

Clearing and Demolition Orders and Undertakings "Not to Re-let":

In continuation of the County Council's policy outlined in their submission to Secretary of State for Scotland in August 1955 in terms of section I of the Housing (Repairs and Rents) (Scotland) Act, 1954, action, as undernoted, was taken in respect of those houses which were considered to be unfit for human habitation and incapable of being rendered so fit at reasonable cost:—

1. Houses in respect of which reports were submitted:

House, Main Street, Morebattle.  
Pilmuir Farmhouse, Hawick.  
House, Town Yetholm (Miss Herbert).  
House, Town Yetholm (Miss Hay).  
No. 2 Oxtan Cottage, Town Yetholm.  
"Millbrae," Kirk Yetholm.  
Spylaw Cottage, Kelso.  
No. 1 Timber Dwelling, Mossend, Ancrum.  
No. 2 Timber Dwelling, Mossend, Ancrum.  
No. 3 Timber Dwelling, Mossend, Ancrum.  
Houses (2), Bloomfield, Ancrum.  
Haughhead Farm Cottage, Hawick.  
Temporary Dwellings (8) No. 1 Sawmill, Longnewton Forest.  
Temporary Dwellings (4) No. 2 Sawmill, Longnewton Forest.

2. Houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were served:

Nil.

**Note:** Both houses referred to under this heading in last year's report have been demolished.

3. Houses in respect of which Closing Orders were served:

Nil.

4. Houses in respect of which formal undertakings "Not to Re-let" were accepted:

Houses (2) at Manor Road, Lanton.  
"Roxburgh View," Midlem.  
Whiteburn Cottage, Southdean.  
House, Main Street, Kirk Yetholm.  
Houses (2), Bloomfield, Ancrum.

5. Houses in respect of which Owners had not submitted proposals by 31/12/57:

House at West End, Lilliesleaf.  
Lilac Cottage, Lilliesleaf.  
House, Main Street, Morebattle.  
Pilmuir Farmhouse, Hawick.  
House, Town Yetholm (Miss Herbert).  
House, Town Yetholm (Miss Hay).  
No. 2 Oxtan Cottage, Town Yetholm.  
"Millbrae," Kirk Yetholm.  
Spylaw Cottage, Kelso.  
No. 1 Timber Dwelling, Mossend, Ancrum.  
No. 2 Timber Dwelling, Mossend, Ancrum.  
No. 3 Timber Dwelling, Mossend, Ancrum.  
Haughhead Farm Cottage, Hawick.

**Note:** The owners of the 12 temporary dwellings at Longnewton Forest were advised that the County Council would agree to their continuing to use the temporary dwellings at No. 1 Sawmill until the expiry of the approval for No. 2 Sawmill, subject to an undertaking being given that any dwellings which became vacant at No. 1 Sawmill would not be re-occupied.

# Housing (Repairs and Rents) (Scotland) Act, 1954. Part II:

Act, 1957:

Applications for Certificates of Disrepair under the above Acts were lodged during year.

The proprietors of the house, the tenant of which, in 1955, was granted a Certificate of Disrepair, had not submitted proposals for modernising their property by the end of the year, and, indeed, are unlikely to do so until a suitable and sufficient supply of water is available in the area.

## Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950:

### Improvement Grants:

Information taken in terms of Part VII of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950, may be summarised as follows:—

Applications		Site Visits, meetings with Architects, etc.	Houses Involved					Estimated Cost of Works	Amount Paid by way of Grants
			Apartments						
Re- jected	Approved		2	3	4	5	5+		
23 (50)	23 (50)	97 (131)	1 (1)	22 (42)	24 (44)	1 (7)	2 (2)	£41,807 8 9 (£85,443 3 1)	£16,472 12 3 (£27,949 2 1)

Note: Figures in parentheses are those for 1956.

This is the first time since 1953 that these figures have shown a downward trend though the amount paid by way of grants compares favourably with the £12,103 12s 10d paid out in that year and can be accounted for, in my opinion, by the fact that the property owners, of whom there are a number in the County, having made the maximum use of the Council's scheme of assistance since its inception, are now nearing the end of their "housing improvements" programme.

That the Scheme of Assistance, unlike at least one other major housing enactment which has appeared on the Statute Book over the past three years, has had a tremendous influence and effect on the housing standards throughout the County is, I suggest, evident from the fact that, since February 1950, 277 applications involving 490 houses, or 22% of the 2219 houses which, in the Council's submission to the Secretary of State in terms of the Housing (Repairs and Rents) (Scotland) Act, Part I, were classified as "Houses which owners might be expected to make fit at an expense reasonable to themselves, either because of a notice served under Section 7 of the 1950 Act or because they might wish to qualify for a "repairs increase" under Part II of the 1954 Act."

It has been improved and, in all, the sum of £139,249 17s 10d has been paid out by way of grants.

Major works of improvements effected include the provision of:

- (a) 419 bathrooms each with bath, W.C. and W.H.B.
- (b) 294 sculleries of adequate superficial floor areas, i.e., 60 square feet or more, equipped with combination sink and tub units, additional clothes washing facilities in the form of electric, gas or solid fuel wash boilers and having, in addition, adequate facilities for the storage of food.
- (c) 124 additional bedrooms to provide for the proper segregation of the sexes.

## Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950:

### Housing (Scotland) Act, 1952—Section 3:

#### Provision of New Houses for the Agricultural Population:

Two applications, one for the erection of two 4-apartment houses and the other for the erection of one 3-apartment house, were approved for grants under the County Council's Scheme of Assistance for the provision of houses for agricultural workers subject to the approval of the Secretary of State and H.M. Treasury.

## **Building Byelaws:**

### **1. Report:**

The report by the Committee appointed by the Secretary of State for Scotland in 1955 with the undernoted terms of reference:

"To examine the existing law for the general regulation of building in Scotland far as it relates to the control of building standards by the Secretary of State and local authorities; to consider the extent of the jurisdiction exercised by the Dean and Guild Courts as regards building standards; and to recommend what changes may be necessary to secure a control of building standards which would operate as uniformly as possible in counties and burghs, and be flexible enough to take account of the development of new techniques and materials."

was published towards the end of the year and included in its 154 pages are the following conclusions and recommendations:

- (1) Building provisions scattered through various statutes and byelaws should be replaced by a new Building Act and regulations made under enabling powers conferred by the Act. The machinery of building control should be laid down in the Act but all detailed structural requirements should be in regulations.
- (2) Building control should be exercised in the interests of public health and safety with the national economy as a qualifying consideration.
- (3) There should be uniformity of building requirements throughout Scotland.
- (4) To this end the building code should be laid down in Regulations made by the Secretary of State for Scotland, suitably qualified officials should be available to all building control bodies and procedure in the landward areas of Counties should be brought into broad conformity with that in Burghs.
- (5) Responsibility for the local administration of building control should remain with the small and large burghs and with the county councils for the landward areas.
- (6) The persons appointed to advise building control bodies should have qualifications as prescribed in Regulations.
- (7) In landward areas the building control body should be a committee of landward councillors appointed by the county council.
- (8) The building control body for landward areas should have full power to exercise building control independently of the county council, and in certain respects should exercise its functions in the manner of a court.

### **2. Structural Fire Precautions for Houses:**

In collaboration with the Building Research Station, the Department of Health prepared and issued a most useful memorandum in which the structural fire precautions for houses are produced in straightforward terms with illustrations of the ways in which the requirements may be met.

### **3. Action taken in terms of County Council's Building Byelaws:**

128 applications, compared with 113 last year, for permission to undertake building works in terms of the Council's Building Byelaws were dealt with and finally approved.

In the case of the cottages referred to in my 1955 and 1956 reports which were altered without the knowledge or consent of the County Council, an amended scheme of improvements which resulted in the provision of sculleries and bathrooms up to byelaw standards, was finally submitted and approved.

A further contravention of the byelaws by another proprietor was still being considered by the appropriate Sub-Committee of the County Council at the end of the year.

### **Private Enterprise Building:**

The following houses were completed or under construction during the year:

Traditional—Four 4-apartment houses.

One 5-apartment house

Non-Traditional—Two 4-apartment houses.

### **Drain Tests:**

Some 3,500 yards of 4 inch and 6 inch C.I. and F.C. pipes were subjected to and successfully withstood the appropriate tests.

This work involved the inspectorate in 73 visits and re-visits.



## Certificates of Occupancy:

The 8 Certificates referred to in last year's report were all granted following the satisfactory completion of a number of outstanding works mostly of a minor nature. In addition applications for a further 6 Certificates were approved.

## Scientific Aids to Detection of Dampness in Buildings:

In the course of the year the County Council approved of the purchase by this Department of an instrument known as a Protimeter, the function of which is to pinpoint more particularly, measure dampness in buildings. The instrument has been used on a number of occasions and has proved most useful in so far as it enables an inspector to compare, against a scientific instrument, his findings arrived at as a result of careful visual and tactual examinations.

## FOOD

### General:

Mr Allan Ritchie, M.B.E., the Department of Health's Food Hygiene Officer during the past 7 years, retired at the end of August and, as from that date, the Department announced that they proposed to augment their staff engaged on food hygiene work by engaging for the seven officers in the Department's Milk Inspectorate to extend their duties to cover food hygiene.

### New Legislation:

#### Colouring Matter in Food (Scotland) Regulations 1957:

The above regulations which came into operation by stages beginning on the 3rd July, extend the provisions of the Public Health (Preservatives in Food) Regulations (Scotland) 1925-53 in so far as these relate to the use of colouring matter in food. They also prescribe a list of permitted food colours as well as prohibiting the sale or importation of food containing colouring matter not on the permitted list.

#### Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956:

##### Food Hygiene Regulations—Inspection of Premises:

The Food Hygiene Regulations which the Secretary of State hopes to make under the Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956, had not become law by the end of the year. Nonetheless, with the appointment of the additional inspector referred to in my last report, practically all the food premises in the County, including those in the Burghs of Arbroath, Brechin, Dundee, Forfar, Kirkcaldy, Montrose, Perth, and Turriff, have been surveyed and comprehensive reports on their condition with layout drawings are now on record.

Structural improvements, including the provision of hot water supplies and hand washing facilities are proceeding quietly in a number of instances and I am quite satisfied, whilst not wishing to ignore or gloss over the "black spots" which are present in places as in almost every other area, that the general standard of hygiene in food premises is improving even as the public interest in the need for clean food handling is growing. The relationship between the various food trades and members of this Department is good and, I trust will remain so. For my part I hope to be able to visit, rather than inspect, all the food premises in the County as often as my other duties will permit, because I am convinced that more can be done to improve and maintain hygiene standards by personal contact than by authoritative reference to Acts and Regulations.

#### Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956—Section 2:

The following action was taken relative to complaints that articles of food were contaminated:

(a) A complaint lodged with the Chief Constable to the effect that part of a loaf of bread purchased by a customer from a bakery in one of the Burghs was contaminated by a "black coloured substance" was passed to this Department for attention and immediate arrangements were made to interview the bakery manager and inspect his retail premises. It transpired that the loaf formed part of a consignment of 1,180 sliced loaves supplied to the firm by a well-known and highly reputable firm in another area. The attention of the Chief Sanitary Inspector for the area concerned was drawn to the complaint and he very kindly arranged for a member of his staff to consult with the firm's

bakery manager. A subsequent joint inspection of the plant revealed an oil leak in one of the bread baking machines. Arrangements were made to have this fault rectified and no further complaints were received.

The manager of the local bakery having offered his sincere apologies to the lady concerned and these apologies having been accepted, no further action was taken in the matter by this Department.

(b) Over a period of several weeks complaints were received from the headmasters of a number of schools both in the landward area and in one of the Burghs that one-third pint bottles of milk forming part of a Dairy Company's consignment to the schools under their "Milk in Schools" contracts contained "foreign bodies" including fine divided oxide of iron in suspension, quantities of sand, an aluminium tinfoil milk bottle cap, a quantity of graphite from an indelible lead pencil, a fly and a small whin chip.

With the assistance of the Police, whose ready co-operation was greatly appreciated, all the complaints were verified and the matter was reported to the Procurator Fiscal. Subsequently, after a hearing at Hawick Sheriff Court extending over two days, the firm was convicted for contravening the terms of Section 2 of the Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956, and fined £20.

## 5. The Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act—Sections 8-11:

### Seizure of Unsound Food:

The undernoted articles were seized and disposed of, with the consent of the owner, as being unfit for human consumption:

			lbs.	ozs.
1. Chopped Pork (canned)	....	....	8	—
2. Cooked Ham (canned)	....	....	71	12
3. Corned Beef (canned)	....	....	6	—
4. Apples (canned)	....	....	6	—
5. Icing Sugar	....	....	28	—
6. Syrup	....	....	52	—
7. Black Treacle	....	....	28	—
8. Glucose	....	....	14	—
9. Glycerine	....	....	3	8
Total			217	4

Note: Items 4-9 inclusive were rendered unfit as the result of damage by smoke and water during an outbreak of fire in the premises where they had been stored.

## 6. The Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956:

### Sampling:

The undernoted table gives details of all formal and informal samples procured together with information as to the number found, on examination by the Public Analyst to be non-genuine:

Articles Sampled	No. of Samples			No. of Non-Genuine Samples		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Arrowroot	—	1	1	—	—	—
Apple and Raspberry Jam	—	1	1	—	—	—
Artificial Custard Cream	—	1	1	—	—	—
Baking Powder	—	1	1	—	—	—
Barley	—	2	2	—	—	—
Caramel Wafer	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cheesette Biscuits	—	1	1	—	—	—
Chewing Gum	—	1	1	—	—	—
Chocolate Crunchie	—	1	1	—	—	—
Chocolate Marshmallow	—	1	1	—	—	—
Carry forward	—	11	11	—	—	—



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The following action was taken in respect of the 5 formal and 3 informal samples which were reported upon by the Public Analyst as non-genuine:

Official No.	Article	Formal or Informal	
14/57	Mince	Formal	Samples taken from branch shops of one vendor. Reported to Procurator Fiscal. Plea of guilty at Jedburgh Sheriff Court. Fined £10.
16/57	Mince	Formal	
29/W/57	Mince	Formal	
83/57	Mince	Formal	Reported to Procurator Fiscal. Proceedings pending.
116/57	Sweet Spirit of Nitre	Informal	Reported to Procurator Fiscal. Proceedings pending.
127/57	Sweet Spirit of Nitre	Formal	Vendor warned and "follow-up" sample taken—No. 127/57.
131/57	Sweet Spirit of Nitre	Formal	Formal sample taken—No. 131/57.
50/W/57	Ice Cream	Informal	Reported to Procurator Fiscal. Proceedings pending.
			Formal sample taken. Result—genuine

In addition to the above, proceedings were taken against one butcher for his refusal to sell mince on display to a Sampling Officer in the course of his duty. He tendered a plea of "guilty" at Hawick Sheriff Court and was fined £10.

#### 7. Food Poisoning:

In terms of the Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956 food poisoning is a notifiable disease. No cases, however, came to my notice.

#### 8. Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, 1925-53:

Of the 35 formal and 17 informal samples of mince, sausages and sausage meat procured, as will be seen from one of the preceding tables, 4 formal samples of mince were found to be non-genuine, one because it contained an excessive amount of preservative ( $\text{SO}_2$ ) and the remaining 3 because they contained preservative ( $\text{SO}_2$ ) outwith the permitted months.

Reports in each case were submitted to the Procurator Fiscal and, in two instances, proceedings were still pending at the end of the year.

In the other two cases the vendor was prosecuted, tendered a plea of "guilty" at Jedburgh Sheriff Court and was fined £10.

#### 9. Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956:

##### Labelling of Food and Drugs:

No contraventions were noted.

#### 10. Ice Cream (Scotland) Regulations, 1948:

##### Registrations:

It became obvious, as a result of a survey of all ice cream premises entered in the appropriate register, that a number of manufacturers as well as several vehicle owners had gone out of business without so informing this Department. All registrations held by these persons were, therefore, cancelled and the position at 31st December, 1957, was as follows:

1. Premises registered for the manufacture, storage and sale of ice cream	6
2. Premises registered for storage and sale of ice cream	11
3. Vehicles registered	6

#### 11. Inspection of Premises and Vehicles:

I am pleased to be able to record that all premises in the County used for the manufacture, storage and sale or storage and sale of ice cream were inspected fortnightly during the "ice cream season" and monthly during the "off season." In addition, the premises were inspected by one of the Department of Health Milk Inspectors who afterwards pronounced himself as satisfied, on the whole, with their general standard and also with the manner in which ice cream was being manufactured and/or stored therein.

The majority of the manufacturing premises are of an adequate structural standard, although, in one instance, the floor area of the preparation room is restricted in size and,

entirely, I like to think, as a result of my inspectors' fortnightly visits, all were maintained in a clean and tidy condition. Equipment and utensils in use are mainly of a good standard and manufacturing techniques, with one exception, where the person concerned had to be warned to take more care to prevent contamination of the heat-treated mix, were satisfactory. All the vessels, too, are suitably constructed and adequately equipped, and every effort was made to keep them and their equipment clean.

### Sampling:

#### (i) Bacteriological Examination:

Sample No.	No. of Viable Bacteria per c.c. at 37°C.	B. Coli present in 0.01 c.c.
1	Uncountable	---
2	900	---
3	300	---
4	2,700	---
5	150	---
6	200	---
7	1,400	++-
8	9,600	---
9	100,000	---
10	200,000	---
11	Uncountable	+++
12	10,600	--
13	6,000	---
14	200,000	---
15	165,000	---
16	50,000	+++
17	160,000	+++
18	130,000	+++
19	25,000	+++
20	70,000	+--
21	Uncountable	+++
22	5,900	---
23	6,000	---
24	100,000	+++
(a) { 25	Uncountable	+++
26	4,500	---
(b) { 27	500,000	+++
28	141,000	+++
29	Uncountable	+++
30	1,000	---
31	Uncountable	+++
32	Uncountable	---
(b) { 33	100	---
34	500	---
35	> 100	---
36	> 100	---
37	1,800	---
38	150	---
39	24,000	---
40	6,000	+++
41	200	---
42	1,700	---
43	2,200	+--
44	1,100	+

Notes: (a) Letter sent to manufacturer asking him to pay more attention to cleansing and sterilisation of equipment. Sample No. 26 taken after "follow-up" plant inspection.

(b) Plant inspected after reports Nos. 27-29 received and milk stone deposits found on pasteuriser. This was removed with phosphoric acid and more attention was paid to the cleansing and sterilisation of the plant. Samples Nos. 33-37 taken after final inspection.

(ii) Chemical Analysis:

The Food Standards (Ice Cream) Order, 1953:

17 samples of ice cream, 10 more than last year, were taken and submitted for chemical analyses. The reports are summarised as follows:

Sample No.	Analyst's Report	Result	Sample No.	Analyst's Report	Result
1	5.10%	Genuine	9	6.60%	Genuine
2	6.40%	Genuine	10	8.60%	Genuine
3	7.90%	Genuine	11	7.00%	Genuine
4	6.70%	Genuine	12	5.00%	Genuine
5	6.40%	Genuine	13	5.90%	Genuine
6	5.10%	Genuine	14	4.00%	Non-Genuine
7	5.40%	Genuine	15	5.20%	Genuine
8	5.40%	Genuine	16	6.80%	Genuine
			17	8.30%	Genuine

			1955	1956	1957
Average Fat Content	....	....	6.82%	8.50%	6.20%

MILK AND DAIRIES

1. Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Act, 1914:

As may be seen from last year's report the total number of registered producers at 31st December, 1956, was 49.

One new producer was registered during the year whilst three registrations were cancelled. The position, therefore, at the end of the year under review was that there were 47 registered producers in the County.

2. The Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Order, 1934:

Section 13 of the above Order which requires that cans should be sealed or locked before delivery to a carrier and which is incompatible with the provisions of Section 31(6) of the Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956, was revoked by the Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Amendment Order, 1956, on 8th January, 1957.

3. Milk (Special Designations) (Scotland) Order, 1951:

The undernoted applications for the renewal of designated licences for the five years to 31st December, 1961 were approved:

(a) Producers' licences to use the Special Designation "Certified"	....	....	2
(b) Producers' licences to use the Special Designation "Tuberculin Tested"	....	....	44
(c) Dealers' licences to use the Special Designation "Certified"	....	....	5
(d) Dealers' licences to use the Special Designation "Tuberculin Tested"	....	....	14
(e) Dealers' licences to use the Special Designation "Pasteurised"	....	....	8
(f) Pasteurisers' licences	....	....	2
(g) Supplementary licences to use the Special Designation "Certified"	....	....	3
(h) Supplementary licences to use the Special Designation "Tuberculin Tested"	....	....	1
(i) Supplementary licences to use the Special Designation "Pasteurised"	....	....	1

Subsequently 3 producers holding licences to use the special designation "Tuberculin Tested" intimated that they had decided to give up dairying and their licences were cancelled. At 31st December, 1957, therefore, 43 producers representing 91.5% of all registered producers were in possession of designated licences. 2 enabling them to use the special designation "Certified" and 41 enabling the persons concerned to use the special designation "Tuberculin Tested."

No licences were suspended or revoked.

premises:

improvements:

Improvements carried out include:

- (a) Roan Farm, Newcastleton—byre extended.
- (b) Easter Lilliesleaf Farm, Lilliesleaf—byre extended.
- (c) Eildon Mains Farm, St Boswells—new byre with accommodation for 11 cows; new milk room and dairy scullery.

Inspections—Designated Premises:

All designated premises were inspected as a matter of routine and conditions, generally, were found to be conducive to the production of milk of high quality.

Milking, washing and sterilising techniques were invariably found to be satisfactory. Seasonal lapses on the part of some dairymen and their assistants did occur from time to time, however, and these probably account for the great majority, if not all, of the unsatisfactory bacteriological reports which were received. Harvest time, particularly, is a time when, because of the pressure and priority of other work, a few dairymen tend to "skimp things" in the byre, milk room and dairy scullery, invariably with disastrous results.

Inspections—Non-designated Premises:

Despite a number of visits I regret to have to report that no further progress was made towards the upgrading of the 3 non-designated premises.

Inspections—Pasteurising Depots:

Again both pasteurising depots in the County were inspected monthly throughout the year, and, notwithstanding that one firm, as has already been mentioned, was convicted and fined for a contravention of the Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956, the premises of the G.E.M. pasteurising plants gave evidence of being regularly and efficiently maintained.

With the exception of the broken thermo-recorder referred to in last year's report, all component parts of both plants were found to be serviceable and in a good state of repair.

Improvements carried out at one dairy included the installation of fluorescent strip lighting over the bottle washing machine whilst, in the other, in addition to the provision of additional lighting a stainless steel cover was obtained for the post-pasteurisation storage tank.

Inspections—Milk Shops:

Following a complaint that crates of milk, which were left on the pavement by the delivery van and remained there until the retail premises opened some 3 hours later, were in danger of being fouled by dogs, etc.; the matter was taken up with the Manager of the firm who immediately made alternative and satisfactory storage arrangements.

Storage and retail facilities at the other milk shops gave no cause for complaint. The lack of adequate cold stores referred to in my 1956 report, was not, however, made good despite requests by this Department that the necessary facilities should be provided.

"Milk in Schools" Scheme:

44.4% of all school children partook of either "Tuberculin Tested" or "Pasteurised" milk under the above scheme, the contracts being fulfilled by 5 different firms.

The series of complaints against one firm culminating in their conviction and fine of £100 which I have already mentioned earlier in this report.

The service, otherwise, functioned well and no further complaints were received.

The following complaint, however, which, although it has nothing to do with the above scheme, is, I suggest, of interest:



A customer alleged that a pint of certified milk delivered in a 1 pint bottle capped, accordance with statutory requirements, with a tinfoil overlapping cap, was unfit for human consumption because of a decided "pinkish" tinge. I examined the bottle and whilst I failed to detect any discolouration of the milk there was definite evidence of discolouration round the neck of the bottle. This seemed to have been caused by the dye (red) for colouring the outside of the caps not being proof against the action of moisture and water.

My theory was later confirmed by the Public Analyst to whom the bottle of milk was sent and who reported as follows:

"The colouring matter on the outside of the milk caps was readily extracted with organic solvents including milk fat. Milk spilled thereon would therefore tend to become coloured as seen on the outside of the bottle."

I then took the matter up with the suppliers and, at their request, forwarded to them a supply of the caps which I obtained from the producer. These were subjected to laboratory tests by the suppliers and appended is an abstract from their chemist's report:

"There were no signs of any colour bleeding on immersion in milk for a period of over six hours, but it did show that, after immersion in water for a similar period the water began to take up a pinkish tinge. We have always endeavoured to obtain lacquered mediums with resistance to milk."

In their covering letter the suppliers gave it as their opinion that no trouble would be experienced if the producer would arrange to keep not more than 8 weeks stock of caps. This the producer stated he was prepared to do although it meant his placing his order monthly instead of annually as before and I have had no further complaints.

#### 6. Scottish Milk Testing Scheme:

No notifications were received in terms of the above scheme.

#### 7. Milk (Special Designations) Act, 1949:

The Milk (Special Designations) (Specified Areas) (Scotland) Order, 1955:

The provisions of the above Act were again operated satisfactorily and without giving rise to any complaint.

#### 8. Milk Sampling:

##### (i) Chemical Analyses:

12 formal and 23 informal samples of milk, as compared with 5 formal and 23 informal samples last year, were taken and submitted for chemical analyses with the undernoted results:

Samples taken....	....	....	....	....	....	35
Number "Genuine" ....	....	....	....	35		
Number "Non-Genuine" ....	....	....	....	Nil		
Average Fat per cent.	....	....	....	....	....	3.71
Average S.N.F. per cent.	....	....	....	....	....	8.73

##### (ii) Bacteriological Examination:

##### Designated Milk from Producers' Premises:

The undernoted table gives details of samples of milk taken at producers' premises and submitted for bacteriological examination:

Designation	No. of Samples		Failing %	Average number taken per farm
	Taken	Failing		
Certified ....	20	5	25.0	10.0
Tuberculin Tested ....	308	49	15.9	7.2



## Certified Milk

Year	No. of Producers	No. of samples examined	No. of samples with counts of 30,000 or under	No. of samples with counts of over 30,000	No. of samples with coliform absent in 1/10 ml.	No. of samples with coliform present in 1/10 ml.	No. of samples failing in both counts
Samples taken at the farm							
1956	2	21	17	4	21	—	—
1957	2	20	18	2	17	3	—
Samples taken on retail round							
1956	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1957	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

## Tuberculin-Tested Milk

Year	No. of Producers	No. of samples examined	No. of samples with counts of 30,000 or under	No. of samples with counts of over 30,000 and up to 100,000	No. of samples with counts of over 100,000 and up to 200,000	No. of samples with counts of over 200,000	No. of samples with coliform absent in 1/100 ml.	No. of samples with coliform present in 1/100ml.	No. of samples failing in both counts
Samples taken at farm or creamery									
1956	44	319	277	18	4	20	282	27	6
1957	43	308	256	20	8	24	272	30	15

## Number of Producers with Failures whether Consecutive or not:

	Certified	Tuberculin Tested
One failure	Nil	10
Two failures	1	7
Three failures	1	4
Four or more failures	Nil	3
Number of Producers having 3 consecutive failures	Nil	1
Number of Producers having 4 or more consecutive failures	Nil	Nil

### (iii) Pasteurised Milk:

The following is a summary of samples of pasteurised milk taken during 1955, and 1957:

Year	No. of Samples Taken	No. Complying	No. Failing to Comply	% Complying	% Failing to Comply
1955	44	36	8	81.90	18.10
1956	46	43	3	93.50	6.50
1957	48	46	2	93.75	6.25

### (iv) Schools Milk:

Samples from schools participating in the "Milk in Schools" scheme were taken the past three years with the following results:

Year	No. of Samples Taken	No. Complying	No. Failing to Comply	% Complying	% Failing to Comply
1955	38	32	6	84.2	15.8
1956	48	45	3	93.8	6.2
1957	49	46	3	93.9	6.1

### (v) Non-Designated Milk:

Although there is no legal bacteriological standard for non-designated milk 20 samples were taken and submitted to the same tests as "Tuberculin Tested" milk. 15 or 75% of the samples complied with these tests.

### (vi) Biological Testing for Myco Tuberculosis:

Of 4 samples of Certified milk and 20 samples of Tuberculin Tested milk submitted for guinea pig inoculation none were found to contain the organisms of myco tuberculosis.

## 9. General Remarks on Certified, Tuberculin Tested and Pasteurised Milk:

Certified and Tuberculin Tested milk are the same in so far as they both come from cows which are free from tuberculosis. Certified milk, however, must be bottled at the place of production and immediately cooled to a temperature not exceeding 50°F which means the provision at the farm of some mechanical cooling apparatus. The retail price is, therefore, invariably slightly more than the retail price of either Tuberculin Tested or Pasteurised milk.

Pasteurised milk, on the other hand, may, briefly, be defined as milk which has been subjected to some form of heat treatment insufficient to bring the milk to boiling point but sufficient, after a period of time, to kill not only the tubercle bacillus but also the common types of pathogenic organisms, e.g., *Brucella Abortus*, which causes undulant fever in man as well as these non-pathogenic organisms which can cause spoilage.

Pasteurisation may, therefore, be said to be a guarantee of safety whilst, at the same time, not materially affecting taste, appearance or "cream line."

### Notifiable Diseases:

No cases of notifiable diseases were reported.

### Slaughterhouses Act, 1954:

#### Registered Premises:

The position at the end of the year, with one private slaughterhouse on the register was the same as at 31st December, 1956.

Act of Animals (Scotland) Act, 1928-54:

Applications for slaughterers' licences (as against three last year) were approved.

Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) (Scotland) Regulations, 1955:

Action was taken in terms of the above Regulations.

Use of Private Slaughterhouse:

Slaughtering was conducted in the private slaughterhouse in a most satisfactory manner and the premises, which were visited thrice weekly throughout the year, gave no appearance of being regularly and efficiently maintained.

Inspection:

Inspection duties were undertaken at the public abattoirs in Kelso and Hawick and at the private slaughterhouse in St Boswells on the same basis and under the same conditions as last year and once again I am pleased to be able to report that all meat offered for human consumption was inspected before leaving the slaughtering premises.

The service again encroached on the inspectors' free time and the question of an additional payment for duties necessarily undertaken outwith normal working hours on a regular basis was under consideration at the end of the year.

The mobile caravan provided by the County Council for the use of the Detention Officer at Kelso slaughterhouse again proved most useful, despite the fact that the heating arrangements, during the colder months, were possibly not all that one would have

mentioned in the opening paragraph of last year's report the Department of Agriculture are hopeful of declaring the County of Roxburgh to be an Eradication Area under their "Eradication of Bovine Tuberculosis" plan in 1958. In this connection, it is of interest to record that, over the past few years, statistics have proved that there has been a steady decline in the incidence of tuberculosis in cattle which shows, obviously, the benefits of the above plan are beginning to be felt.

The following tables give details of the different classes of animals slaughtered at Kelso and St Boswells, together with the weights of condemned meat and offals:

Classes of Animals	Number of Animals			Weight (in lbs.) of condemned Meat and Offals
	Slaughtered	Condemned Wholly	Condemned Partially	
...	1,764	17	9	32,360
...	24,439	380	11	
...	735	7	6	
...	95	9	—	

St Boswells:

Classes of Animals	Number of Animals			Weight (in lbs.) of condemned Meat and Offals
	Slaughtered	Condemned Wholly	Condemned Partially	
...	97	—	—	70
...	215	—	—	—
...	49	—	—	10

The diseased conditions accounting for the above condemnations included:

— Actinomycosis, Cysticercus Bovis, Metritis, Pyaemia and Septicaemia.

— Pyaemia, Septicaemia and Uraemia.

— Septicaemia and Tuberculosis (mainly confined to the head).

## Diseases of Animals Act, 1950:

### 1. The Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957:

The above Order, which was framed to prevent the spread of Foot and Mouth and other diseases, came into operation on 1st June, 1957, and is designed mainly to prohibit:

- (a) the feeding of unboiled waste food to certain animals or to poultry; and
- (b) the carriage of animals, poultry or feeding stuffs in a vehicle that is carrying unboiled waste foods;

and to ensure that after each occasion on which vehicles and containers are used for the carriage of waste foods they are disinfected with an approved disinfectant before they are again used for the carriage of animals, poultry or feeding stuffs.

It was decided that this Department should be responsible for administering the Order notwithstanding that the Police are the competent authority under the Diseases of Animals Act and the Chief Constable very kindly made available to me a list of persons known to him to collect waste foods.

A circular letter was subsequently addressed to each of these persons advising them of their responsibilities in terms of the Order and requesting that they should apply for a licence to operate the plant and equipment used for boiling the waste food they collect.

Finally, having inspected the plants after being advised that the Department of Agriculture, in framing the Order, had deliberately refrained from specifying the type of boiler which should be installed, I recommended that licences be issued to 18 applicants whose plants, in my opinion, were "adequate to ensure that the waste foods can be kept for at least one hour to a temperature of not less than 212°F."

These licences were issued and the premises thereafter visited from time to time to ensure that the conditions of the Order were being complied with.

### 2. Anthrax Order, 1938:

One case of anthrax was notified in terms of the above Order, all precautions regarding the disposal of the infected carcase and the disinfection of the premises being carried out under police supervision.

## Factories Acts 1937 and 1948:

### Sanitary Accommodation Regulations, 1938:

The undernoted information was contained in Form 573 (Revised) (Scotland) which gives details of the administration of the above Acts for 1957:

#### Part 1

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors):

Premises	No. on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupational Prosecutions
(1) Factories in which Sects. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	3	3	—	—
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	47	47	—	—
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	—	—	—	—
Total	50	50	—	—

cases in which defects were found :

Particulars	No. of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Cleanliness, S.1	—	—	—	—	—
Crowding, S.2	—	—	—	—	—
Conable temperature,	—	—	—	—	—
adequate ventilation, S.4	—	—	—	—	—
adequate drainage of	—	—	—	—	—
Conveniences, S.7	—	—	—	—	—
Insufficient	1	—	—	—	—
Unsuitable or defective	4	—	—	—	—
Not separate for sexes	2	—	—	—	—
Offences against the (not including offences relating to Out-)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	7	—	—	—	—

## PART VII

### Outwork

(Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work	No. of outworkers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Making Apparel—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Making, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cleaning and washing	—	—	—	—	—	—

### Section 34—Means of Escape in case of Fire:

With the co-operation of the Firemaster, The South-Eastern Fire Brigade, the outworking certificate referred to in last year's report, was issued. Factories, therefore, in which more than 20 persons are employed are now in possession of the necessary certificate. The most useful and instructive leaflet "Fire Drills in Factories" was issued by H.M. Inspector of Factories to all factories in the area to whom a similar leaflet on Fire Drills was distributed in 1956.

### Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949:

The following report was submitted to the Department of Agriculture on the administration of the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949 during 1957:

#### Staff employed in carrying out Local Authority functions under the Act:

Administrative—On 16th May, 1957, the Rodent Operative was placed under the control of the Health Department and since then the County Sanitary Inspector



has been responsible for administering the service and for supervising the work of the operative.

(b) Survey—Surveys are carried out from time to time by a Sanitary Inspector assisted by the Rodent Operative.

(c) Operational—One.

## 2. Measures taken for the discovery, prevention and control of Rats and Mice:

Periodical survey of premises is undertaken and special inspections made on request or as a result of reports received as to infestations.

## 3. Measures taken regarding properties specially liable to infestation:

Special attention is given to refuse depots and other premises which are known to attract rats.

## 4. Action (if any) taken under the Prevention of Damage by Pests (Application to Ships) Order, 1951:

Nil.

## 5. General:

Nil.

6.	Type of Property				
	Local Authority Properties	Dwelling Houses	Business or Industrial Premises	Agricultural Properties	Total
Number of properties inspected by the L.A. during 1957:					
(a) As a result of notification	161(12)	52(28)	8(9)	4(2)	225(51)
(b) Otherwise	143(10)	—(—)	—(—)	3(—)	146(10)
Total	304(22)	52(28)	8(9)	7(2)	371(32)
Number of above properties found to be infested by rats or mice	275(22)	52(28)	8(9)	4(1)	339(30)
Number of above infested properties satisfactorily cleared:					
(a) By the Local Authority	275(22)	52(28)	8(9)	4(1)	339(30)
(b) Otherwise	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)
Total	275(22)	52(28)	8(9)	4(1)	339(30)
Number of Notices served under Section 4:					
(a) Treatment	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)
(b) Works	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)
Total	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)
Number of cases in which default action was taken by L.A. following issue of notice under Section 4	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)
Number of Notices issued under Section 6(2)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)

Figures in parenthesis are those for 1956.



ces:

ording to the "Register of Nuisances" eighteen written as well as some thirty-two complaints of nuisance conditions were received. These ranged from choked drains to the emptying of a car sump over a street gully from whence the oil found its way into a sewer and from a smell from a mink farm, of which there are at least three in the area, to the infestation of a house by a somewhat unusual insect pest. Following visits or, in some cases, revisits to the authors, all nuisances, with the exception of the last named, of which, because of its interest value, I am appending details, have been abated.

#### Infestation of dwelling-house by insects:

On receipt of a complaint to the effect that a house was "overrun with small white mites" the house was visited by one of my staff who sprayed the walls, floor and furniture with one of the recognised proprietary insecticides. It soon became apparent, however, that this treatment was having no effect on the mites, which we were unable to identify. Accordingly some specimens were dispatched to Professor Kettle, Lecturer-in-Charge of the Entomology Department at the University of Edinburgh for identification and the following is an extract from Professor Kettle's report:

"The mites belong to the species *Glycophagus Domesticus*, the house or furniture mite. It feeds on fungi growing on food. It is a common pest of flour, wheat, hay, cheese, and has been known to increase to enormous numbers in furniture, especially when this has been stuffed with untreated green Algerian fibre. Under the conditions of moisture and warmth, these mites reach fantastic numbers, coming to the furniture and surrounding parts of the home to form a white cover almost everywhere. However, it should be noted that they do no damage either to the wood or to the fabric of the furniture, merely feeding on the fungi which develop on the material." Professor Kettle went on to say that control of the mite is exceedingly difficult, modern insecticides, on the whole, being more effective against insects than against mites, and suggested that one of the organic phosphorous compounds, Malathion, which combines with acaricidal activity with low mammalian toxicity, might be tried. I therefore obtained a supply of a preparation containing malathion. In the meantime, however, with the advent of the colder weather, the mites disappeared to the satisfaction of the lady of the house. They may, however, return during the following spring and summer in which case further action as necessary will be taken to abate them.

#### Clean Air Act, 1956:

##### Clean Air Act, 1956 (Appointed Day) (Scotland) Order, 1956:

As stated in my 1956 report, certain provisions of the above Order came into operation on 1st December, 1956.

No contravention of these provisions was noted, however, nor, in a rural area such as this, are contraventions likely to occur.

##### Smoke Control Areas (Exempted Fireplaces) (Scotland) Order, 1957:

##### Clean Air Council (Scotland) Order, 1957:

The above Orders came into operation on 8th April and 22nd November respectively. The latter exempts from the provisions of Section 11 of the 1956 Act (which relates to smoke control areas) fireplaces specially designed or adapted for combustion of liquid fuels provided they are so installed, maintained and operated as to minimise the emission of smoke.

The former makes provision for the constitution and procedure of the Clean Air Council for Scotland which the Secretary of State is required to appoint under Section 23 of the Act.

##### Agriculture (Safety, Health and Welfare Provisions) Act, 1950:

It was intended to carry out a survey of all "agricultural units" to determine whether there had been failure to comply with the requirements of the above Act in respect of the provision of sanitary conveniences and washing facilities provided for workers, as soon as their work permits.

### **Shops Act, 1950:**

66 visits were made in connection with the above Act and no contraventions of the Act with regard to the hours of employment of young persons came to light.

The ventilation of and/or the heating arrangements in a number of existing premises were found, however, to be inadequate and, in several instances, suitable staff wash facilities were not available.

The owners of the premises concerned were asked to have these matters attended to and it is expected that the majority if not all of them will comply with my requests during the coming year.

The washing and W.C. facilities asked for in a shop erected in 1956 have not yet been provided and this matter is being considered by the appropriate Sub-Committee.

### **Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926:**

#### **The Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Regulations, 1955:**

No samples were taken on request. The following informal samples, however, were procured for analyses by the Public Analyst with results as stated:

Fertilisers							Result
Fish Manure	....	....	....	....	....	....	Genuine
Garden Manure	....	....	....	....	....	....	Genuine
Potato Manure	....	....	....	....	....	....	Genuine
Turnip Manure	....	....	....	....	....	....	Genuine
Hop Manure	....	....	....	....	....	....	Genuine
Dried Blood Manure	....	....	....	....	....	....	Genuine
Bone Meal	....	....	....	....	....	....	Genuine
Nitro Chalk	....	....	....	....	....	....	Genuine
Hoof and Horn Meal	....	....	....	....	....	....	Genuine
"Growmore" Fertiliser	....	....	....	....	....	....	Genuine
Super Phosphate	....	....	....	....	....	....	Genuine
Feeding Stuffs							Result
Chicken Biscuit Meal	....	....	....	....	....	....	Genuine
Chicken Crumbs	....	....	....	....	....	....	Genuine
Chicken Meal	....	....	....	....	....	....	Genuine
Laying Mash	....	....	....	....	....	....	Genuine
Layers' Mash (2)	....	....	....	....	....	....	Genuine
Layers Pellets	....	....	....	....	....	....	Genuine

### **General:**

With the appointment of a qualified sanitary Inspector in February my staff was increased to and remained throughout the year at four inspectors. To them, for their support and co-operation afforded me, my appreciation is due.

I should also like to acknowledge my indebtedness for the generous help accorded me by the members of the County Council, by the Medical Officer of Health, by the officials of other departments, by the officers of a number of Government Departments and by those architects and members of the building trades with whom I have come into contact.